BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1862. { NO. 31.

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Professional and Business Cards.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1 61. 9-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—168&29.

ALEX. ... OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 23d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—57-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway, and he out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitant of the State These are in the name of the State of North Carolina to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master, or the lawful authority, and we do hereby order the proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this the 22d day of January, 1862.

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P., [SEAL.]
E. B. OWEN, J. P., [SEAL.]
January 30th, 1862. 23-4t.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them, dead or alive, or for their confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high quick spoken, smooth black skin, and a little grey. Ned is about 47 years old about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 160 lbs., quick spoken, black skin, and is a carpenter by trade. G. W. AUTREY.
Jan 3 th 1862. 23 tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT.
Feb 18. Druggist & Chemist.

Wanted.

YOUNG NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber desires to purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, for which he will give the full market rates.
Persons having such property to dispose of had better give him a call. E. H. REGISTER.
Clinton Sampson county, N. C., Feb. 6th, 1862. 24 3m*

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN, I am happy to say that I am once more in market for a few likely young NEGROES. Persons having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to address me at Clinton, N. C.
JOHN BARDEN.
Jan 20th, 1862. 23 2m.

For Sale and to Let.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, on the first Monday in May next, at the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville, in Onslow county, the following named real estate and personal property of DENIS SMAN deceased: one thousand acres of land; one half of this land is good farming land, and the other half is piney lands, well timbered; and adjoining this tract of land is a valuable set of Mills, saw, and two grist mills, now in full operation, and in good fix for running—the water power is very good. Also, one negro man. This property is located on the South West of New River, on the shelter road, and eight miles from Jacksonville. The dwelling and houses on the premises are new. Conditions of sale will be made to suit purchasers
GARDNER SHEPARD, Adm'r.
March 12, 1862. 29-tf.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nut land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber.
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at March Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as the Administrator of Amos Atkinson, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said Amos Atkinson, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
ISAAC JAMES, Administrator.
March 11th 1862 29-3t*

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Major T. Croom, deceased, at the March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his testators estate to make payment, and those holding claims against said estate to present their claims for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
WM. S. LARKINS, Executor.
March 10, 1862.—29-3t*

For the Journal.

Personal Experiences in Lincolndom.

No. 7.

We boarded at the same hotel with a paroled Surgeon of one of the Maine regiments, taken at Manassas, who had spent some time in Richmond. He left home a violent abolitionist and returned from captivity a sensible man; he knew of no barbarities such as the papers published, but bore quite a contrary testimony; he said the wounded were well cared for, he himself was one of their attendants, both on the battle field and when they were removed. He was quite satisfied that *Secesh* could not be wiped out so easily. We were present on Fast Day in the 1st Parish Church, when a *sprig* from Cambridge, Mass., ventilated his ideas of the Gospel.—We went prepared and nerved up to hear a few allusions to *the idol*, but being a day of *humiliation*, we were not prepared for such a blatent hyperbolical Union apology—one continuous rant. We tell you friends, had this pestilent fellow been what he represented himself, an ambassador for Christ, the meek and lowly and loving Saviour, his message might well have struck terror to the stoutest heart, unnerved the strongest arm, and blanched the boldest cheek! *The Flag*, not only waved in its proud folds high above the cross, but in its amplitude entirely hid from view the emblem of salvation and mercy. Instead of preaching peace and good will, and invoking pardon for the past, and a return to wiser counsels, this Reverend "Bombastes Furioso," full of vanity and wind, called down the vengeance of Heaven on every rebel and traitor to *the flag of our glorious Union*. We sadly fear, that, like unto the Priests of Baal of old, he may invoke for fire in vain. His epilogue urged upon the people to rally in support of their glorious country; never, never said he, may this war be finished until every rebel arm be palsied; until every State, county, town and village acknowledge the supremacy of our laws—until from every rebel stronghold the glorious flag is unfurled to the breeze, and universal freedom is established. Poor fellow, how relieved he must have felt after throwing off such a weight! Some of the most prominent members of the congregation, ladies and gentlemen, got up and left the place in disgust in the early stage of his patriotic rhapsody. One whole family close by us went out. We remained to see what would become of this "flag worshipper," fearful lest having got himself so wrapped, twisted and tangled up in its folds he should be unable to *wriggle* out again. The services concluded with a magnificent anthem, and we left satisfied we had got doze enough for the rest of our sojourn.

In the environs of the city on Cape Elizabeth are two much frequented & fashionable resorts, called the "Cape Cottage," and the "Ocean House," and on a rocky island in the bay facing one of the sea channels a Canadian gentleman is building a mammoth hotel. All the guests, save one, at these watering places were Canadians, and we were quite amused at the air of superiority they assumed over the Yankees. You must know the *Kennucks* are none of your small potatoes. We can tell one as far as we can see him. Our experience convinces us of the fact that with scarcely an exception the Canadians, as well as the British, are with us in feeling, they were so before the "Trent" affair, and since then the feeling has become stronger. They argue that if the American colonists were justified in throwing off *their* allegiance to Great Britain, upon a matter of principle, for their *real* grievances were trifling, how much more justifiable were the seceding States in abjuring connection with a people bent upon their political and commercial reduction to a state of vassalage. Republicanism and a high protective tariff were the agents Besides, they could see a precedent in the *Magna Charta* of the Union.—The Declaration of Independence sanctions revolution as an inalienable right. There is no use disguising the fact, *for fact it is*, that the North and South, although but lately separated, have long been two distinct peoples, differing alike in political, moral and social life.—You can tell them apart wherever you meet them.—Separation *might* have been delayed, but come it *must*, eventually.

The great mass of the recruits obtained in these parts was from the two branches of industry paralized by the revolution, the lumber and fishing business. They employed many thousands of men, and now they had but the choice between fighting or starving. The many small craft, which in former times were employed in the West India and Southern trades, were laid up idle at the wharves. The blockade sealed up the South, and the *risk* of a West India voyage, at the mercy of *pirates*, could not be taken, although immense freights were offered. We boldly affirm that the history of no nation shows a parallel to a people of twenty odd millions, boasting their prowess on the ocean, possessing a very good small navy and thousands of merchantmen, all scared off the confines of the Gulf Stream by two small Confederate vessels, the dreaded and ubiquitous "Jeff Davis" and Sumter."—The cry was a second Paul Jones had arisen! Even the Panama steamers, quaking for their safety, made wide *traverses*. These two redoubtable crafts became a perfect terror to the entire Northern commerce. One day the Sumter was quoted as among the Windward Islands, the next among the Leeward, and the next off Cape Cod! She was the great bugbear of Yankeedom. At one time we believe nearly half the American navy was detailed to catch her and the "Jeff," but the old adage held good, *fortuna favet fortibus*.

We scarcely think that an army of men, recruited as we described could be called *patriots*. Our experience teaches us that with the great majority of the long service Northern troops patriotism was a matter of bread and meat; some few went from choice, but the majority from necessity. In the West, however, we found a different class; there many went to do farmers went in for *the flag*, swearing vengeance on all *Rebeldom*, and even these were partially driven in, for with a seal upon the Mississippi and a ruinous tariff on the Eastern Railroads, farm produce was literally worthless.—The farmers in the extreme Western States were burning corn as fuel, it was worth only six to eight cents per bushel, and coal was worth 20 cents, (wood is scarcely known in the Prairie States) At this very time the paternal Government of Lincoln was paying 77 cts. a bushel for corn in the Eastern cities. One firm in Philadelphia had a contract at this price for one million bushels. The history of this war thus far shows the Western man a better fighter than the Eastern or Northern, and naturally so, their education dwarfs them neither in soul nor body. We saw many of the returned three months' men, and they were chiefly *out* for the war. The 1st Regiment returned, and great inducements were offered and much *Bunkum* wasted, for the tide of patriotism had reached a low ebb, so much so that drafting was talked of, and this when Maine had raised but eight regiments, if we remember aright; but that *mighty* warrior, Picayune Butler, came along partly, as "his trumpeters died when he was young," to blow his own instrument, and partly to rouse up the natives, so that in late Fall they had got up to No. 14, where we believe they still stand. There was an immense head of steam got up on the Hatteras affair, and the taking of that sand-bank was magnified into the *redemption* of the entire State of North Carolina. An immense amount of lying was done about the *latent Union feeling*. Now the world was to have demonstrated to them the rottenness of secession; for in the very and only State which accepted it unanimously, (by fraudulent votes of course,) according to all accounts, a noble army of Union men were flocking by hundreds to join the liberating force, all eager to prove their love for *the old flag*, (when is a flag old?) and their hatred to the base tyranny from which they had escaped! We think the great Union army of N. Carolina is getting *no larger much faster;* its deeds "emblazoned on the scroll of fame" do not crowd up that document much. We were laughed at, or sneered at, as the case might be, when we asserted that Unionism in the South was a myth, (or rather an *ignis fatuus*, luring them—the Federals—to destruction.) Some few isolated cases there were, but they were infinitely fewer than the Secessionists were in the North. We are free to confess we rather like the word *rebel;* at first it grated rather harshly on our ears, and hearing our friends so styled, we got a little *miffy*, and whenever rebels were spoken of we invariably asked which rebels? for, said we, the North is equally rebel with the South, and more so. You fight to destroy the Constitution; and they fight you because they will neither assist you to destroy it, nor allow you to cram the abortion down their throats. They wish to quit your company and allow you to cut and carve the document to your heart's content, and roll up each several piece in stars and stripes, and stow it away under your pillows, like brides' cake, to dream over. Our motto was *Moli Me Tangere*, now 'tis *Sic Semper Tyrannis*.

D.

Major-General Price.

When the nomination of Gen. Price as Major-General was proposed in the Confederate Congress, it was confirmed by acclamation, without the usual reference.

The promotion of this gentleman is received by the people as it was by the Congress. He is a public pet; and, as far as we can understand, deserves to be. He started in Missouri with a few hundred soldiers; and now has a considerable army, composed of men who love him, and will never ask where they are going when he gives the command to forward march.

And these troops, what are they? Why ragged, nearly all of them; some of them barefoot—leaving on the earth, as they move along, stains of their patriotic blood. The synonym of patriotism in our early history is the march of Washington across the ice of the Delaware into New Jersey. That army, like the army of Price, was not half shod, half clothed or much more than half fed. But it had the spirit to forget physical comforts in the resolute determination to beat the enemy.

Price's troops are, or were, in a similarly destitute condition; but they are men who have seen and felt the tender mercies of the miserable fanatics who destroyed all love of the U. S. among true settlers in Kansas. These men are devoted to their general; and we are well-assured that if he had added to his command some twenty or thirty thousand soldiers, it would not be many weeks before he would have control of St. Louis. That gained, the heavy weight of the Lincoln despotism would be lifted from the shoulders of the State of Missouri.

Gen. Price is not a scientifically taught military man. What he knows he has learned from experience; and although he may not be able to drill a squad after the prescription of the learned military authors, he knows how to put his men in the field, inspire them with courage and bring them off safely when there is too much to fight against. All kinds of traps have been laid for him, but they have all failed. As was the case with Marion, he knows his men and the country which he is acting in; and the enemy can neither beat nor catch him. It may be that, after awhile, such officers will be the controlling spirits of this war.

Gen. Price is a man of large fame, and, it is said, about sixty years of age; but he is as active as a youth and is never "put out," as the Yankees say, at a reverse. His forte seems to be a capacity to save his men, when there is no use in risking their lives; and so he holds his ragged, manly troops together, striking fatally when the proper opportunity offers—hanging all the time on the skirts of the enemy to be ready for the opportunity.

He may presently meet with reverses, but they will not, we are sure, be attributed to his vanity, ambition or negligence. All honor to this true, revolutionary soldier!

In Union is Strength.

We were struck with the reply of a young Louisiana soldier to one who asked him how he liked camp life. "I hate it," he said, "but I hate the Yankees worse." This should be the spirit in civil as well as military life. The soldier has more to complain of a hundred fold than the civilian. He has not only a right to grumble at alleged mismanagement in high places, which affect him in his character as a citizen as any civilian, but at the peculiar hardships of his own lot, sleeping on the cold ground, indifferent food, toilsome marches, sometimes brutal officers, who make his life bitter to him, constant perils, and, worse than all, the yearning of the heart for his dear old home. And yet he "hates the Yankees worse." He loves his home, he loves personal freedom and comfort, but he loves his country more. Let us emulate this patriotic and magnanimous spirit. Whatever we may see to condemn in each other, we have so much more to hate and execrate in the common adversary that we may well consent to bear and forbear till the contest is ended, and our devisions can bring no harm to the common cause. At present every manifestation of discord and party strife is a fresh incentive to our watchful and malignant foe. It is seized upon not only as a proof of our internal weakness, but a new illustration of the spirit of faction and discontent which our enemies allege led to the present Revolution, and could never be contented under any form of government.

A "STUNNING" IDEA FROM BENNETT.—Bennett, of the New York "Herald," frequently stuns with the grandeur of his conceptions. The following excels anything, however, we have seen from him in this line.—He says:

There is still, however, one way of escape for Davis and his guilty Confederates from the extreme humiliation of defeated treason. As our fleets and armies crowd upon them, let the rebel chieftain, his Cabinet and Congress, and all the soldiers who choose to follow him, push down through Texas into Mexico, upset the European coalition there, establish a genuine republic, and then, after a satisfactory probation, we may forgive the crimes of secession, and take back the apostles and devotees into the Union, with the rich and beautiful country which they will have saved from European domination.

An immediate retreat into Mexico, and the liberation of that people from European bondage, is now the only chance of Davis and his fighting follows from the ignominious fate of defeated traitors. But in this retrograde movement, and in the great enterprise indicated, there is not only a way of escape, but a way to high renown, offered to Davis, his associate rulers and his rebel army. Thus they may wipe off the stains of treason and rebellion, and atone for this wickedness and folly, in saving our Government the expense of buying off England, France and Spain from Mexico; and thus this rebellion may be ended on both sides by a decisive exercise of American power and in a perfect blaze of American glory.

FROM NASHVILLE.—The latest intelligence from Nashville is furnished by an Atlanta cotemporary as follows:

The Lincoln force around Nashville number some fifty thousand troops, to which additions are being made daily. They are engaged in repairing bridges on the Louisville Railroad, but are doing little or nothing in the way of fortifying the city or its approaches. Their pickets extend some six miles in nearly all directions, so that ingress and egress are difficult. The city is dull and gloomy, nearly all business being suspended—a few retail stores, here and there, being all that are doing anything. General Buell has made his headquarters at the house of the cashier of one of the Banks, while his staff occupies the residence of Col. V. K. Stevenson.—The Union sentiment is quite weak, and the Lincolnites are very much disappointed. They meet with far less sympathy and support than they expected.

A skirmish took place on Sunday morning, not far from the city, between a body of cavalry, under Colonel Scott, and some Lincoln marauders, resulting in the killing of thirteen of the latter, who by their uniforms were designated as members of the 3d Iowa regiment. The skirmish occurred within three-quarters of a mile of a body of 5,000 Federals, and our men retired upon their approach.

Two papers are published in Nashville—the *Banner*, from the office of the old *Banner and Whig*, and the *Times*, from the *Union and American* office. Both are said to be bold and outspoken, and the latter particularly saucy.

BOGUS.—The telegram that Congress was discussing the merits of Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, and that the President had been petitioned by the Tennessee Legislature for his removal, is unequivocally and flagitiously false.—*Memphis Avalanche, 18th inst.*

Tribute of Respect.

Died, of pneumonia, at Greensboro' Female College, ANTOINETTE HILL, of Duplin, N. C., March 3d, 1862, having been a member of the school not quite three weeks.

"The church-yard hath an added stone,
And Heaven an angle more."

In the opening Spring—the season of buds and flowers, *this* little bud, in *her* sweet, young spring-time, was gathered for the gardens of Paradise. Like a gleam of sunlight, she "blushed into dawn," and passed away, leaving the blessed influences of youthful trust and innocence.

The members of the Philomathesian Literary Society, on whose roll she had placed her name, passed the following resolutions at a called meeting, March 10 1863, as a slight memorial of one who exhibited such a decided preference for their association:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Good Shepherd, in His love and guardian care, to remove His little lamb from our midst into his own safe fold;—

Resolved, That the members of the Society shall cherish the memory of the little stranger who gave them her love and choice, and who has only followed the leadings of their loved motto, and "gone up*higher*."

Resolved, That the members of the Society shall tender to the sorrow-stricken family of the "early-gone," their sincere and heartfelt condolence, and the hope that the future may unite them "in the green pastures and beside the still waters" of the Eternal Home.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the "Spirit of the Age, the "Way of the World," and the "Weekly Message" with a request for publication; also that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and that one be preserved in the files of the Society.

By order of the Society;
B. STANFORD,
H. BETHEL,
S. CARTER, } Committee.
1t*

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.

Later—Additional Particulars.

FORT SMITH, March 11.—Captain Hickory arrived here yesterday in charge of the ammunition wagons.—He brings with him official and some very interesting details of the battle between our forces and the enemy at Elkhorn four miles from the Missouri line.

Capt. Rogers says the fighting was terrible. A larger portion of our troops being armed with the common hunting rifles and shot guns, charged the enemy time and again, clubbing their guns and driving the enemy, who were armed with the best of guns, from their first position. The enemy gained a much stronger position, when the exhausted state of our troops, they fell back.

Gen. McCulloch's division having lost so many of their officers, Gen. Van Dorn, fearful that they might become disorganized, deemed it advisable to withdraw, which he did in splendid order. The next day he attacked the enemy in their second position, and while the fighting was going on withdrew his whole army.

Gen. Van Dorn says he is not whipped, and cannot be with the reinforcements which he will receive and by giving his troops a few days rest. He says he will drive them back to their starting place.

The withdrawal of so large an army in such fine order, after losing so many valuable officers, is looked upon as one of the most brilliant acts of the present war.

When it became known to the troops that Gen. McCulloch was killed, they were frantic with rage, and his command fought like demons, charging at times, and putting to flight five times their number.

Gen. McIntosh fell at the head of his command early in the action; also Gen Hebert. Gen. Price received a flesh wound in the arm the first day of the fight. Gen. Slack, of the Missouri army, received a mortal wound.

There were a great many officers of lower grades killed and wounded, and it will be several days yet before an exact list of the killed and wounded can be got at.

Prisoners taken report their loss over six thousand Our loss in round numbers estimated at two thousand killed and wounded.

Our train is now at Stickers, on Boston Mountain, out of reach of the enemy, and will be up soon.

Our army fought the enemy on all sides, completely passing around them. OSCEOLA.

THE EXEMPTION OF JOURNALISTS AND PRINTERS.—The bill in the Virginia Legislature exempting newspaper men from military duty, has been modified so as to include the conductors of weekly papers. As finally passed, the bill exempts "one editor of each newspapers, now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify on honor to be indispensable for conducting the publication of the newspapers, so long as the same is regularly published at least once a week."

FROM THE VALLEY.—The latest news from Gen. Jackson's command represents that army as having fallen back to Mount Jackson, in the county of Shenandoah, forty-two miles from Winchester, and fifty from Staunton. All the bridges between Mount Jackson and Manassas Junction, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, have been destroyed, whilst the track, for miles, has been torn up and rendered useless to the enemy, should they attempt an advance movement. Rumors were prevalent yesterday, to the effect that the enemy had advanced to Front Royal and Woodstock, but we place no reliance in the report. The genius and bravery of Gen. Jackson will baffle any attempt of the enemy to get in his rear, and no disaster to our arms is probable in that direction. When the indomitable commander of the "Stonewall" division strikes a blow, Yankee pride will be humbled in the Valley of Virginia.

Richmond Dispatch, 19th inst.

AFFAIRS ON THE COAST.—We have but little additional of interest, to report from the coast below. Passengers by the Gulf road last evening state that the Federal gunboats were up to Darien Friday last, and without committing any depredations, returned, and are now at Doboy. The enemy have not landed in any force at Brunswick, but keep pretty close to their boats, which are anchored in the Sound.

At last accounts there were no Federals at St. Mary's. Being satisfied with their experiment in the river, they returned to Fernandina, where they are at present.

A man named Seaman, who piloted the gunboat Ottawa up the St. Mary's, was brought to Savannah in custody of officers Saturday evening. He pleads that the Federals impressed him, and forced him to pilot their boat up the river, and that he escaped from them the first opportunity that was offered. He is now in jail, and will soon undergo an examination. He says there were one hundred and nineteen men on board the gunboat, forty-seven of whom were killed by our sharp shooters from the banks of the river, and many wounded. The Ottawa was armed with four 24 pound brass pieces, and one large pivot gun, and the men had cutlasses and pistols. They buried their dead on Cumberland Island.

No further intelligence from the St. John's.

Savannah Republican, 18th inst.

FEDERAL MOVEMENTS IN THE RIVER.—We learn, via U. G. R., that the Yankees have been quite busy in our river, both above and below Fort Pulaski. They have one rifle cannon on an old hulk near Decont Island, 2½ miles south of Fort Pulaski; one on the Martello Tower, and a battery of Dahlgrens and Columbiads on the point of Tybee; and a battery on Danfuskie Island, apparently of four guns.

The fleet at Tybee consists of one ship-of-war, one bark discharging, and two coal schooners off the point.

On Thursday week the rifled cannon on the Martello Tower was fired once at a boat near the north wharf of Cockspur, twice at the hospital, and once at the Fort, neither shot taking effect. No additional batteries have been erected in the river above the Fort.

Savannah Republican, 19th inst.

WARM TIMES EXPECTED.—We received no Memphis mail yesterday. We are listening for reports from the clash of resounding arms from the forces of the enemy up the Tennessee river, in attempting to seize the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, thus not only cutting off communication over that important line, but flanking Memphis and forcing Beauregard to hastily abandon Island No. 10, Hickman, New Madrid, and all points now held on the Mississippi above Memphis.

Southern (Atlanta) Confederacy, 19th inst.

Fight Expected.—From some signs around us, and from information received, we are inclined to believe the Federals are aiming an attack upon our lines at some point between Tuscumbia, Ala., and Corinth, Miss., for the purpose of securing the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road, and cutting off communications between Memphis and this place. The indications are that this attack will be made at Corinth, by a Federal force from Hamburg on the Tennessee river, or on the Road near the Alabama line, from Eastport. Unmistakable evidences indicate that warm work is expected at some point on the road. We hope our forces are able to "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves."—*Atlanta Confederacy, 19th inst.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

LOSSES AT NEWBERN.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., March 19th, 1862.

The flag of truce from Newbern has returned, and reports that the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, amounts to five hundred. Gen. Burnside admits a similar loss by the Federals of fifteen hundred.

Major Carmichael, of the 26th North Carolina regiment, was the only field officer killed.

Col. Avery was taken prisoner.

THE MINNESOTA SUNK—CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., March 19th, 1862.

Passengers from Norfolk state that the steam frigate Minnesota has been entirely dismantled, and is now sunk. The vessel and equipments were worth over one million of dollars. She was the vessel engaged in the "tilt" with the Virginia or Merrimac.

The flags of truce, suspended for a while, will probably be resumed soon.

In the House resolutions have been adopted instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of providing pay for damages to private property used by the military service.

On the 12th March a resolution was introduced returning the thanks of Congress to the officers, regiments, companies and privates, for their gallant defence of Fort Donelson.—The resolution was submitted to a special committee, who reported through Mr. Foote, chairman, a resolution of thanks to the Generals commanding, etc. The resolution of the special committee was tabled.

In reply to a resolution of the House asking for a copy of Gen. Crittenden's report of the battle at Fishing Creek, the Secretary of War says that Gen. Crittenden has demanded a Court of Inquiry on said battle, the proceedings of which had not been received, and that no report has yet been received of that battle.

Bills have been introduced providing for the relief of the families of soldiers in the service, who are looking to a relief pension or otherwise, for discharged, sick and disabled soldiers.

FEDERALS LANDING ON THE GEORGIA COAST—McCLELLAN SUPERCEDED.

AUGUSTA, GEO., March 21, 1862.

The Savannah News of this morning, learns that the Federals landed on yesterday at Red Bluff, eight miles from Savannah—supposed about seven thousand.

The Republican says that official information has been received that one thousand Federals landed at Bluffton early this morning.

Passengers report that fifteen thousand had landed from the gun-boats, and were preparing to march to the railroad.

There is great activity among the Conferate troops on the South Carolina and Georgia coast.

The Nashville Patriot, of the 15th inst., copies a dispatch from the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Washington, March 11th, which says that Gen. McClellan on to-morrow will cease to be General-in-Chief.

Secretary Staunton will issue an order announcing this change.

It also has dispatches, which say that the Lieutenant of the Sumter has been released, and that the Sumter was still at Gibraltar.

Notes of the War.

SITUATION OF AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

By our telegrams this morning, it will be seen that New Madrid has been evacuated by our forces. The following sketch of the condition of affairs in that neighborhood, taken from the Memphis correspondence (March 10th) of the Savannah *Republican*, will be found interesting:

You have already been advised that the enemy had occupied Point Pleasant, some ten miles below New Madrid, on the Missouri side of the river. They have fired upon all the boats that have passed for the last two or three days; and it may be they have prevented the passage of the boat due this afternoon. A rumor prevailed yesterday that Commodore Hollins had shelled the Federals out of the place, but the statement would seem to lack confirmation.

It is of the highest consequence that the Confederates should be able to maintain their present position on the Mississippi river. Island no 10 is situated just where the boundary line between Tennessee and Kentucky strikes the river, and is a very strong position.—There need be no doubt of our ability to hold the Island against the gunboats of the enemy. Hickman, a few miles above, on the Kentucky side, is also in our possession, and we hold the eastern bank of the river from that point down to New Orleans and below. It is from the western bank that danger is to be apprehended.—Our forces at New Madrid, on the Missouri side, are already besieged, and now an attempt is being made to plant a battery at Point Pleasant, on the same side, a few miles lower down. The permanent occupation of either of those places by the enemy would cut off communication with Island No. 10 by water, and greatly endanger that position, if, indeed, it did not lead eventually to its abandonment. To prevent such a disaster, it will be found necessary to keep Commodore Hollins' gunboats constantly in motion, and possibly to land a heavy force on the western side of the river, and sweep the enemy back into the country.

Thus you will see how difficult it is to hold the river and both of its banks. Blocking up the channel and occupying one side do not prevent the enemy from seizing points on the side and stopping our boats by means of his batteries. Nothing but a large land force, in addition to efficient water batteries and a full complement of transportation and gunboats, can enable us to hold the river and prevent the descent of the enemy to Memphis and New Orleans. To to this effectually, will require great skill and energy, and an adequate and well equipped force. That Gens. Beauregard, Polk and Bragg are equal to the emergency, there need be no doubt. The only ground for apprehension relates to the means at their command. The Federals have been preparing for months for the descent of the river, and they are now ready and amply provided with men, boats, arms, and all kinds of supplies. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the Confederates.

Eastport, on the Tennessee river, being the point where the boundary line between Alabama and Mississippi cuts the river, is also a place of great interest just now. The enemy hope to penetrate our lines from that point, or Florence, and seize the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and thus to cut off our communications.—It is reported that they have sent a gunboat and fifteen transports to Eastport, and that others are to follow.—The occupation in force of the line of railway near that point, would be a flank movement similar to that at Fort Donelson, the prime object of which, after the interruption of our communications, would be to force Beauregard further down the Mississippi, and to seize Corinth and Grand Junction—points of railway intersections of great importance—and the city of Memphis.

Thus you will perceive the absolute necessity of maintaining our position at New Madrid and Island No. 10, and of preserving the integrity of our lines along the Memphis and Charleston railway. To do this, it becomes necessary for us to keep a strong force at both points. Federal success at either point may lead to the forcing of the Mississippi and the occupation of Memphis, and after awhile of New Orleans—the Meccas towards which the eyes of the Federal army of the West are now wistfully turned. With the control of the Mississippi, we should also lose the control of the White, Arkansas, and Red rivers. The loss of these waterhighways would be a disaster far greater than the fall of Fort Donelson and all the other reverses we have experienced. The possession of the Arkansas river alone, with the Mississippi down to the point of confluence, would render it all but impossible for Gen. Price to maintain himself in Missouri.

I have been thus particular in order that your readers may appreciate the position of affairs in the West, and understand how important it is that we should continue to hold the Mississippi river. Comprehending the exigencies of the situation, the people will the more readily make those efforts, without which success were impossible. The Southwest is now one vast camp, and the tread of armed legions may be heard throughout the length and breadth of the great Valley of the Mississippi. Every town and hamlet responding to the call of the victorious Beauregard, if arms and ammunition were to be had in the same abundance as volunteers, the advance of the invader would be stayed.—We hope to be able to arrest his footsteps any way, and to teach him that his further progress can only be accomplished at a cost of rivers of blood. Never were people to be aroused and resolute than those who inhabit this magnificent valley. They are not only unconquerable in their whole fighting population, but they have arms also.

The Schooner Beauregard.

We learn from a trustworthy source that the schooner Beauregard, which left this port on the 5th of November, was captured by the Federal bark W. G. Andrews, Capt. W. G. Rogers, on the 12th of that month, and all on board, numbering twenty seven, taken prisoners and conveyed in chains to Key West.

These unfortunate men have endured great sufferings and every imaginable indignity during their captivity. On the passage to Key West they were fed with felon

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

A FRIEND who was in the battle at Newbern and fully acquainted with the defences at that place and the course of the fight, sends us a pen and ink diagram of the battle-ground and its surroundings, which if we could avail ourselves of the services of an engraver we would try to reproduce for the satisfaction and information of our readers.

The Neuse river at Newbern runs nearly from North West to South East. The Trent River, whose general course is from East to West, makes a sudden turn, its course being nearly North at its junction with the Neuse, making an obtuse angle with that river. At the point of this angle formed by the junction of the two rivers the town of Newbern is situated. The Trent River is or was crossed at the town by the railroad bridge and a little above by the county bridge.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad crosse the Trent River nearly at right angles and pursues its way to the coast at Morehead City, nearly parallel with the Southern bank of the Neuse River, but gradually leaving it to the North, the course of the railroad being more Southerly than that of the river. The county roads follows more nearly the direction of the Neuse.

The defensive works on the river were Fort Lane, 3 miles below Newbern; Fort Ellis, probably a little over a mile below Fort Lane; Fort Thompson, 5 miles below Newbern, and still farther down a little 4 gun battery, which had to be evacuated before the fight, as none of its guns bore on the land, and its little garrison would inevitably have been cut off. Between Fort Ellis and Fort Thompson was a two-gun covered battery manned by a Company from the first Maryland regiment, commanded by Captain Edelin. The obstructions in the river were rather above Fort Thompson, and if the enemy's fleet had obligingly come and placed itself directly in front of the guns of Fort Thompson it would, no doubt, have been badly used up. But the guns of the Fort were so arranged that the fleet could lie below at only half a mile off and shell the Fort at their leisure, while but one gun, an old 32 pounder rifled, could be brought to bear upon them.

The defensive line of entrenchments, behind which our forces were drawn up, ran from the river at Fort Thompson, to a swamp, about a mile, the river being on the left, the railroad and the swamp on the right. Resting on Fort Thompson, the line was of course five miles below Newbern. The plan of defense from the river at Fort Thompson to the swamp at the right of the Railroad was that recommended by General Hill, and was no doubt a good one, but it was not carried out, by the omission to mount guns at the points where the Railroad and County road crossed or pierced the entrenchment. Latham's battery was stationed at the county road. Three regiments of troops with the militia held the entrenchments between the river and the Railroad. These regiments were Lee's, Campbell's and Sinclair's. Two regiments were stationed to the rear of the swamp, and to the right of the Railroad, to wit:—Avery's and Vance's. The companies of Captains Whitford and Herring were in Fort Thompson. Col. Crossan (Commander Crossan?) commanded the guns at the Fort.

Where the railroad crosses the entrenchments, was a cut. The enemy marched up the railroad, which was neither defended by breastworks nor swept by cannon, (they were *going to* plant cannon sometime!) got in the rear and on the flank of the militia, who had to give way. The order to retreat was passed down the line from the railroad to Fort Thompson, the companies in which, ignorant of what had happened on the right, were surprised at receiving such an order. The two regiments to the right and rear of the railroad and swamp had some hard fighting after the order to retreat had become general along the line from the railroad to the river.

All Major Thompson's obstructions in the river amounted to nothing—his torpedoes were not heard of. The gunboats came up one after another right in the tract of our own boat, the Albemarle, or rather in the same track which the Albemarle always took. Capt. Edelin's Company in the two-gun covered battery next above Fort Thompson could do nothing after the retreat of the whole army below, but take a few random shots at the enemy's fleet as it passed up the river, shelling the woods which covered our retreating forces.

The conclusion of our correspondent is that there was work enough and guns enough below Newbern, to have saved the town, if the work had been properly done, and the guns properly placed, and that the engineer, Major W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON ought to be deposed of, gotten rid of, sent off, sacrificed for the good of the million people who live in North Carolina, for that before and since the commencement of this war he has done the State more harm than Burnside himself. Our correspondent is not singular in his opinion. What sin our State has committed, or to what fatuity our people are given over that they will, spite of everything, cling to a man like Mr. Thompson, whose only record with us is that of almost invariable failure and loss to the public, is more than we know or can pretend to say.

There may have been, and no doubt there was an error in the placing of the troops. It may have been, and no doubt was a mistake, to place the militia in such an exposed position; but the main fault was, that cannon were not planted so as to sweep the wide opening in the line there undefended by breastworks. With any troops, exposed as the militia were, we suppose retreat was a mere question of time.

We learn from various quarters that General Branch bore himself firmly and bravely as any man could, preserving his coolness and presence of mind and doing all that a man in his circumstances could. It is proper to add that we have by inquiry satisfied ourselves that the militia made a very creditable stand for a comparatively raw and defectively armed body of men.

The first attack of the enemy appears to have been made upon the point where the county road passed through our entrenchments, and this was expected to be the main attack, but the enemy were driven back there by Latham's grape and canister. Subsequently, they made for the opening where the railroad passed through. There was *no* grape and canister, and the result is known. The engineer was possibly *going to* put up guns! God save the State!

IN SERVICE AGAIN.—We were pleased night before last to see our friend W. A. Allen, Esq., of Duplin, who served as Lieutenant in one of the first six months companies, of whom a few were accepted at the beginning. Mr. Allen has raised a fine company in Duplin and is now in with his company for the war. Capt. Kenan, of the Duplin Rifles, is also at the head of another company for the war, and we learn that there is still a third new company just raised in that patriotic county.

We see also in service again Captain Starr, of Fayetteville, formerly of the Bethel Regiment, with a fine artillery company. Also Capt. Blocker, who had seen hard service in Western Virginia. We mention these simply as samples, and because we happened to see them all nearly about the same time. In all their companies are men as privates, non-commissioned officers, and lieutenants, who have been through the mill. Captain Starr's company is raised for light artillery service, but, owing, no doubt to a peculiar pressure upon the means of transportation, the battery expected here some time since has not yet arrived, and the captain and his company are in the meantime doing duty as heavy artillery.

Daily Journal, 26th inst.

Death of Our Reporter.

Last evening we were pained to learn by telegraph that the telegraphic agent for the Press, Wm. H. Pritchard, Esq., had died suddenly at Richmond of Diptheria.

Mr. Pritchard had some few weeks since visited Atlanta, Ga., to be present at the convention of representatives of the Southern Press, and it seems but the other day that he was in our office on his return to Richmond, where he had his headquarters. He was then apparently in full health, and remarkably robust for a man over fifty years of age. It would seem that he contracted a violent cold, which brought on the disease resulting in his sudden death.

Our acquaintance with Mr. Pritchard arose out of his relations to the Press, first as reporter for the former "Associated Press," and since that had ceased to exist, as general telgraphic news agent for the Southern Press, in all of which relations we found him industrious, accommodating and trustworthy. We had grown to regard him as a friend and respect him as a man, and in his death we feel a loss more immediate than the mere disruption of a business arrangement, for we presume that the business will still be carried on by the assistants and upon the system which the deceased had organized. Mr. P. was a Printer himself, as are so many of those connected with the Press in different capacities.

Daily Journal, 26th inst.

WE have a communication from a member of the 18th Regiment N. C. T., setting forth reasons for the fact that that regiment has not re-enlisted as have most if not all of the other North Carolina regiments. The writer gives it as his opinion that nearly every member of the "eighteenth" will re-enlist, but not under the present organization. Our correspondent goes on to assign reasons to account for this, but as these might relate to, and indeed do relate to matters of regimental discipline which are differently regarded from different stand-points, the discussion of which, we think, through the Press, at the present time, certainly could do no good and might do harm, we think it best not to publish them at this time. We are satisfied of the correctness of a fact which was never doubted, that the members of the 18th regiment, in their own time and manner, will be found not less patriotic than those of any other regiment from this State. Our knowledge of the material of which the regiment is composed renders it impossible for us to come to any other conclusion.

The Soldiers at Kinston.

We have received a very liberal contribution of fifty dollars from a citizen of this town who has a brother among the sufferers, who writes as follows under date of the 21st instant:—

Dear Brother: I have just returned from a *scout*. Serg't Elder, two privates and myself brought in three prisoners. We charged on them within three miles of Newbern. You say "Do my duty." You can rely on that, or I am deceived in myself. I feel no fears at all.

When we retreated from Newbern we saved nothing. All I have in the world is on my back except my equipment, of which I saved all, pistols, gun, sabre, &c. I have been on scout for six days and a worse used up man than I am it would be hard to find. I wish you would send me some drawers, pants and a few other such things as I need. We will pay for these things as soon as we are paid. Just now we are faring *awful*. No blankets, dirty clothes, and all in *a huddle*.

When I get time I will send you *all* the particulars. I was on picket one hundred yards from the enemy all night before the fight, in the rain. A. H. B.

We will be pleased to receive any contributions immediately, and turn them over to any committee which may take the matter promptly in hand. Action—instant action! is called for.

WE are pleased to learn that our friend Dr. Wm. D. Somers, formerly of Lillington, New Hanover County, has been appointed Medical Director at LaGrange, Tenn., and ordered to take charge of all buildings suitable for hospital purposes, sufficient to accommodate five hundred patients.

We have no doubt the appointment is a good one, and our friend's advancement eminently merited.

BURNING COTTON.—We learn on the best authority that Peyton Atkinson, Esq., of Pitt County, North Carolina, has already burned *eight hundred* bales of cotton on one of his plantations, rather than that it should remain liable to the plundering *raids* of the enemy. When a man thus voluntarily sacrifices over thirty thousand dollars worth of his own property, from a sense of patriotic duty, he gives the most convincing evidence that he belongs indeed to a people who are "terribly in earnest," and will shrink from no sacrifices of private interest that the cause may demand.

Mr. Atkinson is not alone. The patriotic planters of Pitt, Edgecombe, and other exposed counties are determined that none of their cotton shall fall into the hands of the invaders.

ARMY MATTERS.—We are pleased to learn that Capt. Forney George, of Company C, 18th Regiment N. C. T., has been elected Major of that regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major George Tait. We have no doubt but that the selection will prove to be a most excellent one in every respect.

We are also pleased to learn that Lieutenant John C. McIlhenny has received authority both from the State and Confederate government to raise a light artillery company, and that he has secured a fine battery with the assurance of horses and all necessary arms and equipments. We have no doubt but our young friend will make as dashing a commander of a battery as he has already shown himself to be of a section.

WE look for something shortly from the Virginia.—We think she will do herself credit, and spread confusion among the enemy's dry bones. She will probably admonish the "Monitor."

IRON CLAD STEAMER FOR THE DEFENSE OF WILMINGTON.—We are requested by James F. Kornegay, Esq., of Wayne county, to state that he will give twenty bales of Cotton, 500 lbs. each, towards the construction of an iron clad steamer for the defense of Wilmington, or any other place in the Confederate States that it may be needed. We learn that other gentlemen in Mr. K's neighborhood will give in proportion to their means, for the same purpose, and if necessary Mr. Kornegay will give one-half of his crop of cotton.

WATCH THE BRIDGES.—Once again we would urge upon all concerned, the necessity of the most untiring vigilance in guarding the bridges on our different railroads, especially the Wilmington and Weldon Road.—An infamous attempt to burn the Railroad bridge over the Trent River at Newbern preceded and presaged the advance of the invading force against that place. There now remains no doubt but that the perpetrator of that attempted atrocity was in the pay of the Federal leaders. The bridge over the Neuse river a short distance this side of Goldsboro' ought to be specially watched.—Who shall say what attempt may not be made to slip noiselessly to that river some of these dark nights and cunningly apply the torch, or rather some other diabolical contrivance for the destruction of the bridge.

LINCOLN'S special message to the Northern Congress is certainly a peculiar document, but it is not different from the suggestions in his regular message. It is humiliating, it is pitiful to witness the pleadings, the beseechings of John J. Crittenden, and other men from slave States, who have still chosen to cast their fate *with* the North, and *against* their own section and their own people. They are helplessly tied to the car of Northern aggression, and can only plead for mercy as suppliants, not demand justice as equals.

THE Raleigh *Standard* comments upon our remark that the military heads of this revolution must be greatly changed, and will be, and the civil ones too. Any body who looks around will see the change that has already been made in the military heads in this State, amounting virtually to a change *in toto*. Certainly enough to bear out fully our remark made some days ago that the military heads "must be greatly changed, and will be." As for the civil head of the War Department, the Secretary of War, we all know that a change has been made—that, with all respect for the high order of talents possessed by Mr. Benjamin, the cast of his mind fits him better for the legal or diplomatic service of the government than for the War Office, and that a younger man with different habitudes and training has been appointed and will no doubt infuse more vigor into the administration of all matters connected with our defense, while General Lee's appointment at the seat of government will impart more unity of plan and continuity of action. What Mr. Randolph's former party associations were, we do not know, we *do* know that Mr. Watts, the new Attorney General, was the leading Bell and Everett man in Alabama during the Presidential election that resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln by the exclusive Northern vote, and that General Lee was notoriously *not* a Breckinridge man, nor even what is called an original secessionist. The *Standard* of course knows, no one better, that when a change in the civil and military heads of this revolution is spoken of, no reference is or can be made to the displacement of President Davis, the constitutional chief, who, after all that has been said, could not be replaced, and who, in spite of errors of judgment which supernatural wisdom alone could have avoided, or defects of temper from which no mere man is exempt, has enjoyed and still enjoys the confidence of the people of the South to an extent to which no other man approaches. And while we are on the subject of the civil heads, might it not possibly occur to the Standard that there may be other heads even in this State than those in the Executive offices? With the unlimited powers claimed, and, when it suited that body, exercised by the Convention, amounting as the Standard itself asserts to Supreme Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers, is *that* body free from responsibility? Claiming and exercising when it pleases, the three supreme powers of the State, is it not a head, or rather three heads—or with no disrespect, might it not be said that it ought to be in one sense a sort of cerberus to watch with all its heads, and it has been in existence from the first secession of the State. If it had given the authority to raise twenty thousand men for the defence of the State exclusively, then, indeed the Governor could have massed them at Goldsboro', or some other convenient point or points, as we have all along urged. We give full credit to the editor of the *Standard* for having voted for the raising of these twenty thousand men. But it was lost in Convention. If we blame other authorities for dilitariness certainly the people who have seen the Convention drag its slow length along will not acquit that body of its share of the blame.

WE are requested, and we cheerfully comply with the request, to call the attention of the town authorities, the Safety Committee, or the Provost Marshal, to the necessity of requiring that all persons entering, and certainly all persons departing from town by railroad, shall be either identified as trustworthy citizens, or produce a pass from some known authority. This is done in Charleston, Savannah and elsewhere. It surely is no less necessary here. We are at war with a powerful and populous and unscrupulous nation, talking the same language with the people of the Confederate States, perfectly acquainted, many of them at least, with their manners and habitudes. How easy then is it for spies to pass along undetected—because nobody knows them.—Let that very fact be a cause for investigation. Let all Southern men traveling be prepared to give an account of themselves, and no true man will object to a precaution that is called for by a regard to the safety of the country. Persons who straggle through the South now, and cannot or will not give a satisfactory account of themselves, ought to be brought up standing.

Don't Go Away—Don't Speculate.

That at the approach of a menaced danger, persons who have the opportunity of removing their families should avail themselves of that opportunity, is no more than natural. All the non-combatants that can be removed, the better—at least it can do no harm. But let all the men who have an interest in the town, in the country, in the cause, who can aid in its defense, stay and share the risks with their fellow citizens, and do their duty to the best of their ability, wherever that duty may call them. We know where duty does *not* call any man. It does *not* call him to try to make money out of the public distress, to speculate upon the food necessary for the support of families, or the articles of wearing apparel demanded by decency and comfort.—There is surely *no heaven* for men who would persist in doing so. They surely do not care much for the country on this earth, in which it has pleased Providence to cast their lot, since they could hardly adopt a plan more likely to injure its cause than that which they are pursuing from interested motives. Oh, let this sort of thing stop, both in town and country, for speculation and extortion is not confined to residents of towns by any means. Let us assist, not try to take advantage of each other.

Confederate Notes.—Currency.

A gentleman of unquestionable veracity, informed us this morning of a circumstance which requires explanation, and which on the face of it looked like a refusal to take Confederate money on the part of one of our Banks. The facts seem to be that the gentleman wished to obtain small bills—currency, so to speak—for large Confederate bills, and was refused in such a manner as conveyed the impression that the Bank refused to take or discredited Confederate notes.

The facts, as given to us by the President of the Bank, are that the reason small bills were not given, was simply that the Bank did not have them to give. Last month, in accordance with the request of Treasurer Courts, the banks commenced gathering in as many Confederate notes as they could, in exchange for their own currency, in order to place them at the disposal of the State Treasury, for the payment of the State's quota of the Confederate war tax, expecting to receive in exchange, State Treasury notes, to be used by them as currency. Treasurer Courts now informs them that he has negotiated State *bonds*, with certain parties in Richmond, who pay the State's quota therefor in Confederate notes, and that therefore he does not want the Confederate notes that the Banks have collected together, and of course, will not make the exchange of State Treasury notes for them to supply the Banks with an available currency to be used for purposes of change. Thus the Banks are unable to make the change for any more large bills. They have not the means to do it. The Bank in question has already got in over eighty thousand dollars of Confederate money and of course would not discredit it, but will take it in all transactions, but from the circumstances above stated is unable to make change. We hear of nobody dreaming of refusing to accept Confederate notes.

TYPE METAL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR LEAD.—The proportions of antimony and lead in the best type metal are three of lead to one of antimony, but as a general rule the amount of lead is rather more, and of antimony rather less than these proportions would indicate, so that the specific gravity of type metal is about 10.26, while that of lead varies from 11.38 to 11.44. Type metal is therefore of a specific gravity of about nine-tenths that of pure lead.

To Companies Forming and Regiments Organizing.

The Confederacy is now in the crisis of its fate. The time is no doubt a gloomy one. By reason of furloughs on account of re-enlistments—the expiration of limited terms of service of volunteers who have not re-enlisted, and from other causes just as well known to the Federal authorities as to our own Government or people, our forces have, during the last two months, been weaker than at any former period of the war, if we except the first few weeks. We tremble to think how very weak they have been.

But our ranks are filling up and our forces are swelling, both from the return of re-enlisted men who have been absent on furlough, and from the addition of new recruits to the regiments already in service, and from the embodiment of new infantry regiments, and batteries, battalions and corps of artillery and cavalry.

These new recruits join, and these new regiments, companies, etc., form, for the purpose of serving and of saving their country. How can they best contribute to this end? How best carry out their patriotic purpose?

Evidently the first step is to become efficient soldiers at the very earliest possible moment. It will require drill, discipline and a knowledge of military duty in the camp and on the field to make efficient soldiers, and the question is, How shall these qualificaions be most readily acquired, this knowledge most speedily gained? Evidently from those who have been drilled and disciplined themselves,—who have had practical experience of the order and of the duties of the camp.

In each company there are four commissioned officers. Now suppose one company chooses for its commissioned officers men who have been in service long enough to have become perfectly familiar with all the details of military duty, and another company chooses for *its* commissioned officers men as ignorant of such details of duty as the newly enlisted recruits whom they are to command, who can fail to see at once the great advantage that the first company—that with drilled men for officers—would have over the last with wholly undrilled civilians? The drilled and disciplined officers would soon communicate the leaven of discipline to the whole body of the company, which officers themselves ignorant of drill and discipline could not do. They would necessarily have to learn first themselves, nor would the intervention of drill-masters detailed for the purpose do much towards obviating this difficulty.

And then when companies are thrown together to form a regiment, how important that the regimental officers should be military men of at least *some* experience, as well as of good judgment. Men who already know their duties and can at once enter on their efficient discharge. Take a regiment with three field officers, ten captains and thirty lieutenants, all already familiar, by experience, with military duty, and the progress made by that regiment towards military efficiency will afford a striking contrast to the comparatively slow progress made by a regiment whose officers, like their men, have to begin at the beginning and learn everything. This reasoning will apply even more forcibly to artillery than to most other branches of the service.

Out of the ranks of the large number of regiments that this State has had in service since last summer surely a selection might be made of men drilled and competent to do great service in organizing and bringing up rapidly to the military standard a large number of newly raised companies and regiments. Without military training we all know that there may be bodies of men got together, but that they cannot be called *troops* is evident, and troops are urgently wanted and earnestly called for for immediate service, and every moment lost now, is a loss indeed; and much time must be lost, if wholly inexperienced officers are elected to organize and command wholly inexperienced men. Every part of the State where troops are now being raised has good men in our camps in Virginia or elsewhere, filling subordinate positions, who, if chosen to higher ones in newly raised companies or regiments would be allowed to resign or could obtain a discharge at once, in order to enable them to accept such positions.

Possibly it might not be practicable to get all the officers from amongst men who have seen service, but surely one field officer in each regiment, and that one, if possible, the highest, ought to be a military man, and at least one commissioned officer in each company.

It is not now as it was at the time when the battle of Manassas was fought, when comparatively undrilled troops could be brought into the field. The Federal troops then were merely a body of men—they were certainly very far from deserving the name, generally, of a disciplined army. They have been drilling and organizing ever since, and they calculate on easily overthrowing our new levies with their thoroughly trained regiments. It is absolutely essential to the safety of the country that these new levies of patriotic citizens should *very soon* become not only patriotic but *effective* soldiers, and surely they can best do so by obtaining for their regimental and company officers as many competent men of experience in military service as they well can. It does appear that electing inexperienced men as officers at this time to command inexperienced volunteers, would bear an unfortunate resemblance to the act of putting the blind to lead the blind, the consequence of which is, as the Scriprure tells us, that both shall fall into the ditch.

We submit these considerations to the good common sense of our soldiers electing or about to elect company officers, and of our company officers about to elect regimental officers. We confess that they seem to our mind to possess great weight, however they may appear to others—at any rate, we think they are worthy of serious attention, and we would respectfully urge them upon the notice of our newly enlisted companies and regiments.

Things about Newbern.—Facts and Incidents.

Evidently the Lincoln government is ungrateful.—After the *Reverend* Marble Nash Taylor has traitorized enough to sin his stupied little soul away beyond redemption or the hope of redemption, the authorities at Washington have most shamefully neglected that great man, and most unjustly ignored his immense claims as Governor elect of the State of Hatteras by the tumultuous acclamation of forty-three white men and a half, the half being a gentleman supposed to be not more than half white, but fully two-thirds drunk, as indeed were the majority of the *Reverend* gentleman's intelligent constituency upon that important and momentous occasion.

An officer pretty generally known along the coast some years ago as captain Foster of the United States army, and more recently mentioned in connection with the evacuation of Fort Moultrie and the occupation of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson, is now addressed as "Governor" by the Lincoln troops at Newbern. We do not know what Mr. Foster's present military rank may be, but he is said now to be, for the present at least, military Governor of North Carolina by the grace of Abraham Lincoln and the consent of William H. Seward. The Lincolnites have not treated their miserable tools in this State as well as the tools aforesaid expected. C. H. Foster is scouted by the great majority of the Northern people about as badly as by the Southern people. He is always spoken of as "the man Foster;" he is a Pariah. Believe us there is hardly a people on earth that can help despising such persons, however, they may sympathise with their treason. The man who, living in a community, would betray those among whom he lived or had lived, would sink himself beneath the level of Hindoo Sepoys, for however cruel they were pictured by the English press, it is certain that treachery to each other in the hour of danger and death could not be added to the list of their offences. At one time during the late outbreak in India the British authorities in the neighborhood of Peshawar or Mooltan, brought forty natives to be blown from the mouths of cannon. They were thus horribly put to death in squads of ten at a time, the others looking on till their turn came, and yet not one turned traitor, although a free pardon was offered on condition of making certain disclosures. One man faltered, half turned, then braced himself firmly and placed his back against the muzzle of the gun whose fire was to scatter his remains to the four winds of heaven, in undistinguishable fragments.

Among the former citizens of this State, who came out with the Burnside expedition to Newbern, was Mr. Calvin Dibble, pretty well known here and elsewhere throughout the State, especially in the Neuse and Tar River sections. A brother of Calvin Dibble's, Frank Dibble, late of Newbern, had some months ago got a pass to go North under flag of truce. He was to run the blockade, and bring certain articles much needed, especially leather, for a shoe factory in which he was interested with Mr. Washington. He had not returned until very recently, and Mr. Washington's share in the venture is in a bad way, as Mr. Dibble is said to have come in the wake of the invaders, and of course the share of his "rebel" partner in business is confiscated. But Mr. Dibble was too venturesome by half, and was the other night captured by some of our pickets, while piloting a squad of Lincoln's soldiers through the country, in the vicinity of Newbern. So strong is the feeling against Dibble, both among the troops and citizens, that it required all the efforts of those in authority to prevent summary vengeance being taken on him, on his arrival at Kinston. It was deemed unsafe, in the present excited state of feeling, to send him to Salisbury.—Another brother, Harlow Dibble, a resident of Kinston, has also been arrested, on what precise grounds of suspicion, we are not informed. On the person of Frank Dibble, were found papers which led to the arrest of a Captain Day and another captain, both commanding boats, or who had commanded boats belonging to the Dibble family.

Burnside has about six hundred negroes hard at work finishing and perfecting the defensive works that the Confederates had commenced below Newbern, but which, after long months of warning, were unfinished and imperfect!

As for the killed and wounded Federals, it is certain that all the Federal soldiers agree in the story of their loss being very heavy, and the concurrent opinion places it at two thousand to three thousand, but most at twenty-five hundred. The Academy Green in which the slain were buried, but for the newness of the mounds, might pass for the cemetry in which generations of a populous town had found their last resting place. From the number of buildings occupied as hospitals for the wounded, the number of casualties must have been very large. It would seem that they have hauled up some one or two of their gun-boats on the marine railway there and are repairing them. They have the railroad machine shop in full blast, but what they are doing in them is not known. We cannot learn that they have made any movement towards Beaufort, or even thrown out pickets to any distance in that direction. A report that Federal troops had been seen at Trenton and at Pollocksville, in Jones county, appears to be without foundation. Trenton is the county seat of Jones county, on the Trent river, about twenty-five miles south of Newbern, and Pollocksville is also on the Trent river, about half-way between Newbern and Trenton.

Of the many striking incidents and hair-breadth 'scapes connected with the affair at Newbern, as with almost all combats, is one which might be called "a close shave." Captain Latham, the gallant commander of the field battery which went by his name, got shot through various portions of his clothes—once through his hat, more than once through his coat and pants, and once through his *whiskers*, which it appears were long, full and flowing. Happening to turn his head at some peculiar angle, a minnie ball went whiz! through his beard close to his chin, cutting out the centre and leaving two forks. By the way, the battery which Capt. Latham commanded must of itself have swept off infinitely more men than some accounts represent.

It is difficult to tell whether Burnside is about advancing from Newbern or not. There are so many rumours afloat, that he should have said he would do this, that, and the other thing, that there is no knowing what to believe. As a general thing, we doubt the authenticity of any report that represents as skillful a commander as Burnside certainly is, as bragging to all sorts of people what he is about to do. At any rate our pickets can still go close to Newbern, as Mr. Frank Dibble is fully aware of to his own sorrow.

INQUEST.—Coronor R. J. Jones held a jury over the body of an unknown man who had been found floating in the Cape Fear, on Saturday evening last, by some fishermen, about 4 miles below town. The body was so much decayed and destroyed by vultures, that the jury was unable to say whether it was that of a white or black man. The jury returned a verdict, "The deceased came to his death from causes unknown, supposed to have been drowned."

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD, March 20, 1862

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL:—It is indeed very painful to the heart of every Carolinian to see how grossly we of *this unpretending State* have been neglected. The Confederate government is not so much to blame as some imagine; because it is impossible for it to undertake the defence of any State, without the full co-operation of that State. Who then is to blame for our disasters in this part of the Confederacy? Our State authorities are, and should be held responsible by the people of North Carolina. If they are incompetent to discharge their duties as public officers, let them give place to others commanding more ability, who will do their duty without fear of censure from any one.—But the *present is no time to talk*. Action! is what the people demand. It is too true we have been neglected by our authorities. If so, let them and the people go to work in pushing forward the glorious cause and endeavor to retrieve our lost fortunes. Let us defeat the enemy's plans. His object, doubtless, is to break communication between North and South by seizing this Railroad. His demonstration against Kinston, is probably a feint, wishing to attract our attention at that point and then pounce upon Wilmington. In this his success is certain, unless we are heavily reinforced at both places. The defence of Wilmington should by no means be neglected; it is the key to the Cape Fear country, and if that falls, then goes Fayetteville and our manufactory of arms. Then, State authorities, be up and doing. People of North Carolina and citizens of Wilmington, look sharp lest we witness the same scenes as were enacted at New Berne.

O! that we had a Hill or a Floyd to command our forces in this State. Too much *whiskey* has been (almost) our ruin. *Then look sharp and repulse the invader.*

Respectfully, NEW HANOVER.

THE VIRGINIA.—Commodore Tattnall received orders Saturday last to repair forthwith to Norfolk and take command of the battering ram *Virginia*. The whole country will be rejoiced to hear it, and look with confidence to the future operations of the wonderful machine. We regret to lose his services at this post, but for his and the country's sake, we are pleased to see him in a position where he can be available to the latter, and sustain his well earned fame as a naval commander.

Commodore Tattnall leaves here this morning for the theatre of his future labors. He was accompanied by Capt. J. Pembrook Jones, late commander of the *Resolute*, who will act as his Flag Lieutenant, and his son Paulding Tattnall, as Secretary.

Savannah Republican, 24th inst.

Important Arrival from Abroad!

12,000 *Enfield Rifles and* 60 *Tons of Powder!!*

Special Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

———, Thursday Morning, March 13th.—At daybreak this morning, the fine screw steamer Economist, sailing under British colors, ran into our harbor without any difficulty whatever. She brings the most valuable cargo that has yet been brought through the blockade, viz: 35,000 stand of arms, including 12,000 Enfield rifles, about 60 tons of gunpowder, and immense stores of blankets, shoes, accoutrements for artillery, medicines and other articles of which our army stands badly in need.

This invaluable cargo is the property of the Confederate Government, which chartered the Economist for the trip. This news is perfectly authentic, and the steamer now lies off our wharves. B.

[*We omit the name of the port for prudential reasons.—Ed.]

For the Journal.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—

Sirs: Some time back, there appeared an article in your paper, by a lady, proposing to build a Navy for the defence of Wilmington. The plan proposed, was that every lady in the Cape Fear region should subscribe one dollar each. No doubt the proposition met with the approval of all who read it; still, no action was taken upon the suggestion

Now is the time to act; the invader is upon our soil committing depredations upon property, and causing hundreds to flee their homes; blasting the hopes and dashing to the ground fair visions of peace and happiness. Great as have been the sacrifices some have made, we must all make still greater if we would achieve our independence. It was by the aid of their gunboats and long range guns that they succeeded in penetrating into the interior. We have seen the wonderful achievements of the iron clad steamer Virginia; we must meet them with more like weapons, iron to iron, steel to steel, if we would drive them out of our borders. Now, I suggest that we go to work, and that a subscription be opened, not only in that region, but in every county in the State; and that some one be appointed in each district to solicit funds, and that there be appointed a Committee to receive and apply them to the building of an iron-clad steamer in Wilmington, if possible, if not, where it can be done in the shortest time possible. To give the thing impetus, I will state that I will give fifty dollars. I know another lady that will give an equal sum, and others that will give liberally, probably much larger sums.

ONE OF THE WOMEN OF DUPLIN.

Message from Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President to-day remitted to Congress the following Message:

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows;

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private produced by such change of system."

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States North of such parts will then say—the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section.

To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the States initiating it.—The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that, in no event, will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation, because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury reports before him can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at fair valuation all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the general Government sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message, last December, I thought fit to say: The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease.

If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned, than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs—While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Iron-Clad Steamer "Virginia."

The Norfolk *Day Book* has the following complimentary notice of the gentlemen who originated the plan upon which the "Virginia" was built:

To Messrs. Williamson, Chief Engineer, and John L. Porter, Naval Constructor, belong the credit of originating, devising, and carrying out the plan by which the unsightly, black and begrimmed wreck left us by the Federals was converted into the engine of war which now stands forth to defy the power of the combined navy of the North, and to challenge the admiration of the world.

These gentlemen having been directed by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to report some plan by which the Merrimac might be rendered serviceable, reported that which was subsequently carried out—it having received the approval of the Department. Mr. Williamson designed the alterations of machinery, and Mr. Porter had charge of the reconstruction of the hull of the vessel.

During the long time necessarily consumed, with our limited resources, in building the vessel, these gentlemen had many difficulties to combat. Thousands of objections were raised against the plan—many of them by naval men, who gave expressions to their grave doubts of success by asserting that she would not be sufficiently buoyant; that her bow and stern had not sufficient bearing on the water to keep in line with the rest of the ships; that she could not be steered properly, and many other like expressions. These gentlemen strove on, however, against this great tide of public opinion which set so strongly against them, and patiently abided their time, until now the great leviathan that sprung into existence at their instance, has, by her success, fully proved the correctness of their plans.

Messrs. Williamson and Porter are both natives of Virginia—the one a resident of Norfolk, the other of Portsmouth. They both belonged to the old navy, and resigned their positions in that service when their State withdrew from the Union. Not only has Virginia, but the whole South, reason to be proud of them, and we opine that talent such as they have exhibited, will not pass unrewarded.

It will perhaps astonish those over-cautious individuals who have opposed any considerable investment in preparations for naval warfare, to learn that it cost but $135,000 to fit up the Virginia, while in one day she destroyed over $1,100,000 of Yankee property, and came near multiplying the amount, while the damage inflicted by the enemy was comparatively insignificant.

The Petersburg *Express* publishes an extract from a private letter written by Mr. Porter, the naval constructor, which we append:

I received but little encouragement from any one while the Virginia was progressing. Hundreds—I may say thousands—asserted she would never float. Some said she would turn bottom side up; others said the crew would suffocate; but the *most wise* said the concussion and report from the guns would deafen the men. Some said she would not steer, and public opinion generally about here said she would never come out of the dock. You have no idea what I have suffered in mind since I commenced her, but I knew what I was about, and persevered. Some of her inboard arrangements are of the most intricate character, and have caused me many sleepless nights in making them; but all have turned out right, and thanks are due to a kind Providence, whose blessing on my effort have many times invoked.

I must say I was astonished at the success of the Virginia. She destroyed the Cumberland in fifteen minutes, and in thirty more the Congress was captured.

The Minnesota would have shared the same fate, but she got aground and the Virginia could not get to her.

The Virginia steers beautifully, and her speed is three miles per hour more than it ever was. She is very comfortable; there is not the least unpleasant sound from the guns, and all the officers are highly pleased.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 22d, 1862.

The steamer Mears, from up the river, reports that the enemy are at Old River Lake, six miles below Tiptonsville and are building rafts, hoping to be able to put a body of infantry on the east side of the river.

The enemy shelled Island No. 10 on yesterday, but no damage was done. They never stay long within range of our guns.

They hope to pass Island No 10 some foggy night.

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., March 23d, 1862.

Resolutions have passed the House of Representatives, directing the Secretary of War to pay out of the contingent fund, money for the aid and relief of the Confederate soldiers now in the hands of the enemy.

TROOPS IN HAMPTON ROADS.

NORFOLK, VA., March 24th, 1862.

Twenty transport steamers entered the Roads last evening all excepting one painted white, and crowded with troops. They apparently came across the Bay from the direction of the Eastern shore; supposed to reinforce Burnside or attack Magruder.

Between ninety and one hundred steamers and sailing vessels were in the Roads yesterday.

ACTION OF CONGRESS.—BURNSIDE'S OPERATIONS.—A BATTLE EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS.

RICHMOND, VA., March 24th, 1862.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution declaring all officers, whether holding State or Confederate Commissions, ineligible to seats as Congressmen, and must either resign their commissions or their seats.

The Yankees are landing wagons, baggage trains, &c., at Newbern.

Decisive battles are expected at Kinston, North Carolina and at Suffolk, Va., in a few days.

The Yankees are said to be going back to Winchester and Gen. Jackson is pursuing them.

Twenty-five Yankee steamers, with troops on board, are in Hampton Roads, approaching from the Maryland side of the bay.

One hundred sailing vessels and steamers are reported in the Roads, supposed to reinforce Burnside or attack Magruder.

NORTHERN NEWS VIA NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, VA., March 24th, 1862.

Norther papers of the 22d instant have been received by the Day Book.

It is stated at the North that Mr. Yancey has certainly been captured off Key West by the Water Witch, but despatches from Nashville announce his arrival at New Orleans.

It is rumored that the rebels at Island No. 10 have been seriously damaged by the fire from the Federal mortars, and are preparing to evacuate the Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The tax bill still drags its slow length along. The whiskey insurrection has kept the House occupied all day. It is supposed that the bill will be crowded through the House in three weeks

Gen. Fremont leaves for a new department to-day.

The steamer Roanoke is to be iron clad.

There is nothing official from the West. Senator Wade's friends are confident of his election.

Information has been received that large quantities of cotton have been taken through Texas into Mexico, and thence to Europe.

Mr. Yancey has made a speech at New Orleans, avowing that the rebels need expect no help from England or France, and he urges retaliation by stopping the cultivation of cotton.

A dispatch from Chicago states that Jeff. Thompson was marching upon Cape Girardeau, and pressing men and horses into the rebel service. He has had a skirmish, and several were killed and wounded on both sides.

NEW YORK, March 21.—U. S. 6's, 1881, 94¾ a 94¾. Sales of Cotton at former prices.

The name of Fort Calhoun is to be changed to fort Wool. Gen Wool has established a censorship over the press in his division.

A large number of troops were landed at Fortress Monroe and Camp Hamilton on yesterday and to-day.

There was great activity at Old Point.

Advices have been received here from Newbern which state that four hundred Confederates were killed and fifteen hundred Yankees in the recent battle. The Federals raised a white flag twice during the battle, and had ceased firing when the Confederates fell back. They were prevented from seeing the flag by the smoke.

Northern accounts say that the Confederates had thirteen thousand men in the field, and that it was a hard fight. The Yankees suffered severely, and lost many of their best officers. Five hundred Confederate prisoners were taken, fifty pieces of cannon, and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

The Federal troops at Newbern are in good quarters. The rebels fired the town and rail road bridge. One hundred of the old white population remained in town, and threw their houses open.

There are no tidings of the frigate Vermont.

It is positively asserted in the Baltimore and Northern papers, that Capt. Buchanan died on Saturday last, but the honored hero of Newport News is recovering.

ISLAND No. 10, March 20.—There was cannonading from the mortar boats all day Wednesday, doing much damage to the rebels. The supposed evacuating of the Island is doubtful, as the fire was returned vigorously from the Confederate batteries.

DEATH OF THE AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., March 25th, 1862.

Wm. H. Pritchard, Agent of the Associated Press, died here last night, after a brief illness. His remains will be sent to Augusta this evening.

THE FEDERAL STEAMER NEW LONDON SUNK—THE FEDERALS MOVING IN THE DIRECTION OF DECATUR, ALA.—THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. 10 STILL GOING ON.

MOBILE, March 25th, 1862.

A dispatch from Bay St. Louis, says that the Confederate steamers Oregon and Pamlico had fought the Federal steamer New London for three hours and sunk her. There is a steamer now coming to the aid of the New London.

A special dispatch to the New Orleans Picayune, from Memphis, states that the enemy are moving cautiously towards Decatur. One column is moving Southward from Columbia, and another is moving across the Tennessee river from the direction of Corinth. It is believed their purpose is to unite their two main columns at some point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Decatur.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from Memphis, states that the bombardment at Island No. 10 continues desperately day and night. The main attack is directed against Rucker's battery. The Confederates are at work knee-deep in water, and are displaying great valor. The loss on our side is slight. Two of the enemy's gunboats have certainly been sunk.

The enemy are moving down on the West side of the river through swamps and the back-water in dug-outs. They have four saw mills at work making lumber to build boats.

The Island is amply provisioned for a siege, and the Confederates are in good spirits.

HEAD QUARTERS 18th N. C. R., March 22d, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: A few days ago I mentioned to the Associate Editor in what way there might be a saving of arms to the State and Confederacy. In your paper of the 21st I see an article taken from a Richmond paper giving in part the opinion expressed to the Associate. In addition to the ten per cent. allowed by the author of the article referred to, I would supply the Sergeants with the common rifles of the country (of which there are a plenty) which would give fifty bayonets to each regiment. There are at this time a hundred muskets in the county of New Hanover; if they were gathered up and put into the hands of Sylvanus Wilson, of Caintuck district, and Newton, of Upper Black River, they would be bayonetted and otherwise fitted up in an incredibly short time.

Whether you publish this letter or not I am in hopes you will call the attention of the authorities to the gentlemen above named, as both of them are said to be most excellent gunsmiths, and induce some patriotic citizen to collect the muskets.

Most Respectfully, PROGRESS.

THE YANKEES AT RED BLUFF AND BLUFFTON, S.C.—The enemy, Thursday last, landed in small force at Red Bluff, this side of Bluffton, but made no particular demonstration. Saturday last, they shelled the bluff, but did not land; no Confederate soldiers were at the place. On the same day they landed at Bluffton and broke open two stores and pillaged them. Some skirmishing has taken place, resulting in the loss of a few horses on our side; what is the loss of the enemy is unknown.—*Savannah Republican, 24th inst.*

A fire occurred on Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, at the residence of Capt. J. S. Coles, Edgefield District, which destroyed his barn, two stables, two corn cribs, a cotton house, a quantity of corn, 26 bales of cotton and other articles. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A Speech from Mr. Yancey.

Hon. W. L. Yancey, who has recently returned from his unsuccessful mission abroad, made a short speech last Thurday night at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. We copy from the *Delta* the following sketch of his remarks:

It was one year, lacking two days, since he had quit our shores, and he was glad to stand among his countrymen again. He came back convinced that we had no friends in Europe, that we must fight the battle alone, and rely only on our firm hearts. (Applause.) They looked coldly on the South because of its slavery institution. There was not a country in Europe who sympathized with us. Even the great principles of our revolution were not understood by them, any more than by the Northerners, who have never been able to seize the true spirit of our institutions. With the North, Europe believed in the unqualified supremacy of government, not understanding that government is made for the people. They have, therefore, no friendship for, nor sympathy with, us; neither have they, however, for the North. They regard the North as a people mendacious, unjust, and hypocritical. They do not believe a word said by the people, the press, the Cabinet, or the President. Europeans are prejudiced against slavery, but they do not wish to deprive men of their property without honestly paying for it; they have no idea of cutting the chains of bondage with a lawless sword. They discovered the Northern motive in this war to be political, not social; not a strong principle against wrong, but a determination to rule. Having, therefore, no sympathy for us, and turning with honest contempt from the hypocritical Yankee, they would look with positive indifference on the contest but for their own interests involved. They desire to cripple a dangerous rival. This country was getting too vigorous, and they are determined that it shall forever remain separated. They would never allow the South to be subjugated, and would interfere to prevent such a result, but that they feel certain it cannot be accomplished. They know and say the South will be free. In the meantime, they wish to see the war drag on until each side is thoroughly exhausted and overwhelmed with a debt which shall crush its energies for years, or if possible, for ages to come. To further this policy they ignore the well established fact that the blockade has been run at least a thousand times. They set aside, practically as against us, the plainest behests of the European treaty which fixes the law of blockade. They are determined, in the face of all law, of all equity, of all humanity, not to recognize us until the last possible moment, and *will never do so until they see our blood-reeking sword stretched over a conquered and prostrate North.*

As to the blockade, said Mr. Yancey, I don't know that we should want it raised. If it continued six months longer, he would not, on any consideration, wish such a misfortune as that it should be raised. By that time our internal energies will have been developed, our manufactures established, and he had such confidence in the ingenuity and enterprise of our people as to believe them capable of attaining within themselves, all necessary ends. As to luxuries, indulgence in them was not becoming to a people laboring in the very throes of a heroic struggle. (Empatic applause.) Various causes had hitherto prevented the forcible raising of the blockade. In the first place, when the blockade commenced to take effect, immense stocks of cotton were in the hands of the wealthiest manufacturers. Those men had the ear of Government, and it was decidedly to their interest that the blockade should continue until their stock on hand was sold at exorbitant prices. Government, too, was the more willing to listen to them, because it was desirous of fostering the production of cotton outside of the Southern States, even at the expense of heavy temporary suffering at home.

Our principal ground of miscalculation here as to the blockade had been the idea that cotton is king. If by this it is understood American cotton, it is a fallacy.—American cotton certainly plays a mighty part in the commerce of the world, but it has not absolute sway, because the staple is raised too abundantly elsewhere.—For hundreds of years India has raised as much cotton as the South now does. There is probably no one thing in the world which grows so universally as cotton. Europe, therefore, was willing to take advantage of the crisis to enfranchise herself from our sway at almost any cost, but she has found the ordeal too severe. India cotton is too dear, and the whole machinery of their immense manufactories would have to be changed to suit the staple. Orleans middling has been found by experience to be the only thing that will exactly do, and the supply of that will be exhausted by the first of April. Then, when a starving population rises around their thrones, with the words "cotton or blood," the blockade will be raised.

Here Mr. Yancey was asked by a gentleman, whether Mr. Seward's promise to open a cotton port had not had great weight? Mr. Yancey replied emphatically, no. They did not believe one word he said. They believed the Yankees to be a nation of mendacious liars. (Applause and laughter.) It was impossible now in Europe, to get at the truth of things over here. Facts got there filtrated through the medium of Northern papers, and strength was all gone. No Southern journal was allowed to reach them, and that indeed it had been so to a great extent before the war. People there got their ideas of the South from New York papers and Boston literatures. They gave us credit for being a brave people, determined to be free, but reckless of life, somewhat inhuman to slaves, and at best, semi-civilized; and that our sense of individually went so far that each man considered his will as parammount to the law. We cannot look for any sympathy or help from abroad. We must rely upon ourselves alone.

Foreign Extracts.

The Vienna journals announce the death in that city of a literary veteran, Ignatius Castelli, born on the 6th of May, 1771, and, consequently, 91 years of age. He wrote the text of the "Swiss Family," set to music by Schlosser, and performed in Paris, with French words, in 1825. He was also the translator of numerous operatic and dramatic pieces. Castelli has written his own epitaph, as follows: "Here lies a man who was ever devoted to art and honor. He was not of much importance when alive, and now he is nothing at all." He had a mania for collecting snuff-boxes, and has left not fewer than 1800.

A letter from Rome, alluding to a late rumor which prevailed of the Pope's death, says: "The Mastai family, to which the Pope belongs, is remarkable for its longevity. He has two brothers and a sister older than himself—Count Gabriel, aged 82; Count Gaetano, aged 78; and Countess Isabella, 75. Count Jerome, father of his Holiness, died at the age of 84; and the Countess Catherine, his mother, at the age of 82; while his grand-father, the Count Hercules, lived to the age of 96. It may, consequently, be averred with truth that they are a long-lived family."

Two magnificent maps are about to be published by the French War Department, illustrating the campaign of the Crimea and of Italy. They are to contain maps, plans, drawings and views of strategic points, fortresses, and the fields of battle on which the French army distinguished itself. The War Departments in other countries are likewise executing topographic works. Spain is completing a map of the campaign in Morocco. The engravings have been executed by artists attached to the staff during the campaign. The chromolithography of the itinerary of the Captain-General is said to be very remarkable. The officers of the staff of the Dutch army are actively engaged in preparing a topographical map of Holland. The staff of the Grand Duke of Baden are likewise preparing a topographical atlas of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The treaty between Queen Victoria and the Grand Duke of Hesse, relative to the marriage of the Princess Alice, has just issued. It consists of nine articles. The expenses of the joint establishment are to be defrayed out of the appendage of the bridegroom, which is fixed at 40,000 florins a year, and the interest of the marriage portion of the Princess Alice, which is £30,000. Articles four, five and six provide for the investment of her Royal Highness' marriage portion, and for its disposal, in case of there being issue or otherwise. By the seventh article her Majesty promises to secure to her daughter from the time of her marriage the annual sum of £6000, to be received by commissioners named by the Queen, for the sole and separate use of the Princess. The Grand Duke of Hesse engages, by the eighth article, to secure to her Royal Highness, in the event of the death of his son, a jointure, together with a residence at Darmstadt, and the interest of her marriage portion.—Should her Royal Highness become Grand Duchess of Hesse, she is to receive the same allowance that former Grand Duchesses have enjoyed.

From New Orleans—Fight Expected at Fort Pike.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—A special dispatch to the N. O. Delta, from Fort Pike, yesterday, says:

Three Federal steamers, the Water Witch, the Calhoun and the New London, are visible off the mouth of the Rigolets.

The Confederate steamer Oregon is at the Woodyard, two miles from the mouth, having on board a number of ladies and others, bound for Pass Christian.

The Oregon will return, and the artillery company on board will be shipped up Pearl River on the Arrow.—The lady passengers will return with her.

All is animation and expectation at the Fort, which is in fine condition, and its garrison in a high state of discipline. A brush with the Yankees is eagerly looked for.

The Iron Clad Steamer.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

Pray inform the public through the medium of your Journal, that another has agreed to become a subscriber of $500 for building an iron clad steamer for our River Guard, if the amount necessary can be made up by Government or individual subscription. There will be no families leaving Wilmington then from fear of the enemy.

Yours truly, ———.

WESTERN NEWS.—The loss of stores at Nashville and Clarksville by the Confederate Government has been greatly exaggerated. We learn that all the pork and beef which the Government has received from the contractors was saved at Nashville. The pork and beef lost at Nashville was the loss of the contractors, it not having undergone the salting and packing called for by the terms of their contracts. The loss to them has been much overstated; $500,000 will, we learn, more than cover the provision losses at Nashville. We have no data as to the losses at Clarksville.

The Louisville Journal states that all restrictions on trade with Nashville either by railroad or river, have been removed, and that passes will be granted at Bowling Green or at the mouth of the Cumberland to parties visiting Nashville on business, but that passes will not be granted to parties who desire to go South, to gratify curiosity, "especially women."

The Federals are committing gross excesses at Columbus, Ky., and that no very great effort is made to restrain them. Their insolence is intolerable, and they pillage and pilfer every thing they can lay their hands on. This is by way of retaliation for the great dread in which they were long held from that point, and the scourging they received at Belmont.

From the West.

CLARKSVILLE, ARK, March 17.—Nothing certain is known of the movements of the enemy, but they are believed to be falling back.

Col. Herbert is a prisoner and uninjured.

Memphis Appeal.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.

Later from the West.—Col. Hebert a Prisoner and Uninjured.

FORT SMITH, March 16.—Official intelligence has been received here that Col. Hebert, of Louisiana, is a prisoner, uninjured, and will be exchanged in a few days.

The water courses being so high, and such stormy weather, has prevented the reception of late intelligence from the enemy, who is reported to be retreating. He is, it is said now at Bentonville and still falling back on Cassville. Our army is in fine spirits and ready for another fight.

OSCEOLA.

From the Southern Confederacy.

Official Report of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman of the Battle of Fort Henry.

FORT HENRY, FEB. 9th, 1862.

COL. W. W. MACKALL,
A. A. General, C. S. A.,
Bowling Green.

Sir: Through the courtesy of Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Federal forces, I am permitted to communicate with you in relation to the result of the action between the Fort under my command at this place, and the Federal Gun Boats, on yesterday. At 11 o'clock and 40 minutes on yesterday morning, the enemy engaged the Fort with seven Gun Boats, mounting 54 guns. I promptly returned their fire, with the eleven guns from Fort Henry, bearing on the river.—The action was maintained with great bravery by the force under my command, until 10 minutes before 2 P. M., at which time I had but four guns fit for service.—At 5 minutes before 2, finding it impossible to maintain the Fort, and wishing to spare the lives of the gallant men under my command, and on consultation with my officers, I surrendered the Fort. Our casualties are small. The effect of our shot was severely felt by the enemy, whose superior and overwhelming force alone gave them the advantage.

The surrender of Fort Henry involves that of Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Watts, Lieut. Weller, and one other officer of artillery; Capts. Hayden and Miller, of the Engineers—Capts. H. L. Jones and McLaughlin, Quartermaster's Dep't, A. A. A. Gen. McCounice, and myself, with some fifty privates and twenty sick, together with all the munitions of war in and about the Fort.

I communicate this result with deep regret, but feel that I performed my whole duty in the defence of my post.

I take occasion to bear testimony to the gallantry of the officers and men under my command. They maintained their position with consummate bravery, as long as there was any hope of success. I also take great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesies and consideration shown by Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, and Commander Foote, and the officers under their command.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully your ob't serv't,
LOYD TILGHMAN,
Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

FROM FLORIDA.—A letter from Madison, Fla., to the editor of the Charleston *Christian Advocate*, states that the women and children are fleeing, and all East Florida perhaps will be abandoned. Governor Milton will order out the militia, and thinks he will make a stand on the Suwannee river, and perhaps the enemy may be kept out of Middle Florida. If they are it will cost treasure and blood.

Our citizens are collecting here to go down on the train to-morrow, "on their own hook." The day of vengeance, as predicted by some of us years ago, is upon us, and we must meet it.

If Florida is overrun, the enemy will attempt to get into Southern Georgia to take the Gulf Railroad, and the cotton. The cotton is what they most want just now, and I think the hardest blow the South can now strike is at once to *burn the cotton.* Just keep enough for present home use. Let all the poor families that have no cotton get enough to spin. Supply our factories, burn the balance, and do it at once. Don't delay. Our cotton is the bread of thousands upon thousands in England, France and Yankeedom. Burn it, and these powers will quail to the centre. If the present cotton crop were in ashes, and the cotton States determined not to plant another crop for market, in less than two years the Governments of England, France, and the United States, would be blown to atoms. Let the South try it. We can live without our cotton. The North and England cannot. The planters of Florida are hauling their cotton into the open fields, away from their homes, to burn it. Some are ready to apply the torch to-day, and if the Yankees come, they will find no cotton in Florida. But I want the whole South to do this thing at once.—*Savannah News.*

"Governor, we are Confident of the Future."

Such is the inspiriting language of the heroic Price. He penned these glorious words on the 25th of February, at the end of a long retreat before a largely superior force. He had fallen back from St. Clair county to Springfield, from Springfield to Cassville, and from Cassville below the Arkansas line. His force was small when he began his retrogade movement, and reinforcements did not meet him as rapidly as he had expected. The enemy pressed upon his track, and as he retired deeper into the country, it was with the consciousness that a far superior force was thundering at his heels. He snatches a moment, however, under these adverse circumstances, to send some account of his movements to Gov. Jackson, and closes his report with the words which stand at the head of this article: "*Governor, we are confident of the future!*"

What fortitude! What sublime heroism!

If Price, at the end of a long and weary retreat, closely pursued by overwhelming numbers, driven out of his own State, and seeking refuge in the depth of the Arkansas forest, was still confident of the future, what ought to be the feeling in the Valley of the Mississippi? If his great spirit, self-poised, patient, hopeful, unconquerable, did not quail before the difficulties that beset him, shall we, whose circumstances are so much better, and whose resources and means of defense are so much greater, turn from the storm and give up the ship?

The enemy now occupy New Madrid; but should that make us despond? Should he even reach Memphis and New Orleans, which no well-informed man apprehends, still our cause would be by no means desperate. Like the French at Moscow, but few of them would ever get back to tell the story of their misfortune.

The greater our danger, the more resolute and determined should be our purpose. We shall soon have an army of equal numbers in the field, and in a few weeks the diseases of the climate will come to our assistance. Let our motto, then, be:

"*Governor, we are confident of the future!*"

Memphis Appeal.

Wilmington District.

SECOND ROUND.

March 22, 23,	Topsail Circuit	Union.
" 29, 30,	North East	Macedonia.
April 5, 6,	Duplin	Friendship.
" 12, 13,	Magnolia	Providence.
" 19, 20,	Onslow	Queen's Creek.
" 26, 27,	Smithville	Shallotte Camp.
May 3, 4,	Whiteville	Whiteville.
" 10, 11,	Elizabeth	Bladen Springs.
" 17, 18,	Bladen	Andrew Chapel.
" 24, 25,	Sampson	McGee's.
June 1, 1,	Wilmington	Front Street.
" 8, 9,	Wilmington	Fifth Street.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, Presiding Elder.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Africa—Lord John Russell's last Dispatch on the blockade—the Papal Question, &c.

The steamship Africa arrived at New York, on the 14th, with Liverpool dates to the 1st instant. We subjoin the most interesting news by this arrival.

THE BLOCKADE.

A Blue Book, containing papers relating to the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States, was presented to both houses of Parliament on the 25th ult. The last dispatch in it is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated "Foreign Office, February 15th, 1862," and is as follows:

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the state of the blockade of the ports of Charleston and Wilmington.

It appears from the reports received from Her Majesty's naval officers that although a sufficient blockading force is stationed off those ports, various ships have successfully eluded the blockade; a question might therefore be raised as to whether such a blockade should be considered as effective.

Her Majesty's Government, however, are of opinion that, assuming that the blockade is duly notified, and also that a number of ships is stationed and remains at the entrance of a port, sufficient really to prevent access to it or to create an evident danger of entering or leaving it, and that these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, "the fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it, (as in the particular instances here referred to) will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effective one by international law."

The adequacy of the force to maintain a blockade being always, and necessarily, a matter of fact and evidence, and one as to which different opinions may be entertained, a neutral State ought to exercise the greatest caution with reference to the disregard of a *de facto* and notified blockade; and ought not to disregard it, when it entertains a conviction, which is shared by neutrals generally having an interest in the matter, that the power of blockade is abused by a State either unable to institute or maintain it, or unwilling, from some motive or other, to do so."

The Blue Book contains long lists of vessels which evaded the blockade at various places, from Mr. Yancey and Mr. Mason. The number is so great it is quite surprising, in the opinion of the English papers, that so much inconvenience as is alleged could be felt in the Confederate cities.

THE SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT.

In answer to an inquiry from the Earl of Carnarvon, in the House of Lords, on the 28th ult., Earl Russell said that Her Majesty's Government had not had any formal communications with foreign Governments, on the subject of the blockade. From time to time the French Ambassador, and some other representatives of maritime States, had asked him whether the British Government was prepared to interfere in the matter.—His reply to those questions had been to the same effect as the dispatch he had addressed to Lord Lyons. He begged to lay on the table a dispatch he had just received from Lord Lyons, with regard to the blocking up of Charleston harbor, in which it was stated that no more stones would be sunk.

Earl Stanhope wished to know whether the dispatch did not confirm the reports which he had alluded to on a former occasion as to the sinking of a second stone fleet.

Earl Russell said that the second entrance to the harbor had been blocked up by vessels filled with stones, but an assurance had been received that no more stones would be sunk.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ult., Mr. Gregory gave notice that, on Friday the 7th of March, on going into Committee of Supply, he should call attention to the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States of America, and move for papers on the subject.

TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

The discussion in the French Chambers has excited the greatest interest. Prince Napoleon asked the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope, and demanded that the French troops evacuate Rome. Guernonier, a known confident of the Emperor, spoke in favor of the temporal power. The Ministry declared that they will explain the policy of the Government on a future occasion.

President Davis in the Field.

The announcement that President Davis is about to take the field in person, has been everywhere hailed with unfeigned satisfaction. The people see in this step that high souled patriotism which they attributed to him when they unanimously invested him with the Chief Magistracy, and thus their sympathies are universally enlisted. They will rally to his side, old and young, and beat back the insolent foe who now pollute the soil of the South. No personal sacrifice is deemed too great by President Davis; and, setting aside precedent, he steps from his high sphere, surrounded by all the comforts which can sweeten life, to encounter the dangers and vicissitudes of the soldier.

The noble heart of Davis bleeds for the reverses sustained by our armies. Unlike the stolid and besotted wretch whose wickedness has entailed so much disaster and bloodshed upon two countries, he is keenly alive to the duty which the hour of peril entails upon him. The cause of Southern independence does not find him shrinking from the post of danger, but with all that chivalry for which in times past he was distinguished, he flings aside the scroll and grasps the sabre. With his own right hand he will advance the standard that points to victory.

Who will halt now? Who *can* play the laggard? Wherever the blood of the patriot courses through honest veins, there will be a quick response. Thousands will rush eagerly to serve under his banner, and march with their hero President to the sure triumph which await him. The dashing Murat never led prouder charges than Jeff. Davis; and it may be safely anticipated that we shall have the most brilliant campaign that ever adorned our annals. There will be no more sluggish movements—no more perishing in camps, with the spade and mattock for emblems; but the neigh of the fiery charger will be heard as he is urged to the "deadly breach," and the sun will be obscured by the dim cloud of the artillery.

Quick work will be the watchword. On! on!—ever on! The obdurate and heartless enemy will no more be permitted to make his silent and cautious approaches—no more plant his batteries at will, and build up his fortifications, uninterrupted, until fully prepared, he descends like an avalanche. The eagle glance of Davis will scan from afar his designs, and with those rapid combinations which denote a true General, he will frustrate them.

This determination of the President must more than ever endear him to the popular heart. He asks no more from his countrymen than he is ready to perform himself. Be ready to go with him. To desert him now would be to desert the rights of man—to go down to a bed of degradation from which there can be no resurrection. Be the battle cry, "Davis and Victory!"

Memphis Avalanche.

THE BATTLE IN THE WEST.—Clarksville, the point from which our telegraphic dispatches are sent from the West, is but a little over half way from the city to Van Buren, so that a courier has to be sent fifty miles before the dispatch can be telegraphed. This will account for the intervals in the dispatches and the difficulty of getting full information.

We have very little to add to the information contained in the dispatches. The fact is certain that a bloody battle has been fought, with immense loss of life. The battle ground extends over ten miles, and on every mile of the route are a thousand dead men. The battle was the most desperately contested of any fought during the war. Our loss in officers is reported as terrible. McCulloch, McIntosh, McRae, Slack and others have fallen. Braver and nobler men never died for freedom.

Our forces at Boston Mountain were supposed to be in the neighborhood of thirty thousand, opposed to 34,000 Federals. The latter were Western men and regulars. Among the forces of the enemy was one regiment of cavalry armed with revolving rifles and with two extra cylinders so that they could fire 18,000 shots without reloading. They also had Sturgis' battery, manned by regulars and said to be the best drilled and disciplined body on the continent. If, as we are led to suppose, the Federals were reinforced by the column from Kansas, the odds against us were as two to one.

Our troops fought for three days and nights, and more desperate fighting was never seen. We await the particulars with anxiety and shall issue bulletins as fast as dispatches are received.

Little Rock Democrat, March 13.

Persons have been detected in New Orleans, going round the city buying up all the mourning goods, *for the purpose of speculation,* in anticipation of a great battle at Corinth, where thousands of the young men of New Orleans are now posted.

Transient Advertising.

In future we shall require PAYMENT IN ADVANCE on all transient advertisements. *This rule will not be departed from in any case.* Persons sending advertisements to this office, will please send the amount they wish to invest in same, or they will not appear in our paper. Our terms are on the first page of the paper, and can be easily seen. We have to pay cash for everything we buy, and must exact it from others.

From the Charleston Courier, 24th inst.

The visit of the enemy on Friday to Buckingham Point was of short duration. The movement was evidently intended as a feint or a simple reconnoisance of our lines and forces near Savannah. The enemy's landing force, which appears to have been small, retreated to their gunboats on the appearance of our troops, without making any further demonstration. These movements are, however, supposed to indicate an advance in force very shortly. They are probably endeavoring to discover some weak point near Savannah previous to making an attack.

A private letter from Hardeeville, Saturday, March 22, says: "At daylight yesterday morning it was discovered that the enemy was landing troops at Buckingham Point, about five miles from Bluffton. Reports stated the force to be about fifteen hundred. Our troops, under the command of Gen. Drayton, immediately advanced to meet them, and a battle was thought imminent. The enemy, however, without making any further advance, re-embarked on board of their gunboats. Our troops were badly chagrined and disappointed at not having an opportunity to engage the enemy. This morning not one of the enemy can be seen. Four of our pickets, belonging to Phillips' (Ga.) Legion are missing, and are supposed to be either cut off or captured, the latter more probable. Reinforcements from our friends on the Georgia side and from points on our coast arrived on the spot in less than one hour from the time of the reported landing of the enemy."

The Savannah *Republican* of Saturday gives the following account:

We had considerable commotion among our military for the last twenty-four hours, and accounts from the Carolina coast appeared to warrant the conclusion that a battle with the Federals was imminent. The latter were reported to have landed near Bluffton, with the evident intention of a movement upon the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road. Reinforcements of artillery and infantry were promptly dispatched from this post, and the expectation was general that yesterday would not pass without a fight, on a greater or less scale. As the day progressed, however, matters assumed a more pacific aspect. Nothing was heard of the fight, and by noon it was ascertained that the entire body of troops from the Georgia side had received orders to return.

The report now is, that after a feint at landing, the enemy again went aboard his ships and cleared off.—What the movement means, if anything, we are unable to say, but in any event he is closely watched and will hardly take us by surprise. We shall probably hear of him at some other point on the coast in a day or two—perhaps Skidaway Island.

Passengers by Sunday's train report another attempt at landing near Bluffton, on Saturday morning, by a small party of the enemy. They disappeared, however, without giving our troops an opportunity to try them.

A Specimen of the War Spirit in Mississippi.

A meeting was held recently in Carroll county, Miss., with reference to the war, the proceedings of which, for spirit and patriotic devotion, are truly an example for every part of the Confederacy. The meeting adopted among its resolutions the following:

Resolved, That should the patriotic chivalry of the South, contrary to our earnest expectations prove itself recreant, and the invading foe succeed in breaking through the lines of our defences and begin its march of conquest thro' our country, we do hereby solemnly declare it to be our fixed and unalterable purpose to present him a desolate land, laying our fields waste with fire. And if there should be any found among us possessing an abject and craven spirit, who shall refuse or neglect to perform this act of necessary defence, we pledge our faith to each other, that we will see it done on every plantation throughout the country; so that the enemy shall never obtain from us that cotton which is our wealth, and becomes to him the sinews of war. And further, we do plight our sacred honor to each other, that in such an event, which we do not anticipate, but for which we are bound to be prepared, as soon as we can get our families to places of safety, we will each and all who may not already be in the field, unite ourselves for the public defence, unless hindered by positive physical inability, and at the first opportunity, return with the armies of our country, to repel the invader and repossess our homes. It is right for women and children to become refugees, and expect strangers to fight their battles for them. But we, who are men, must fight our own battles, with no thought of ever surrendering,

For freedom's battle once begun,
And handed down from sire to son,
Though often lost is surely won.

Resolved, That the planters of the county now present be called upon to contribute, by a subscription of cotton, corn and bacon, to be disposed of or used to the best advantage, for the purchase of arms to equip our volunteers for the support of the families of absent soldiers, and for any purpose necessary for the success of our cause. And that committees, consisting of two citizens from each Police District, be now appointed to wait on our friends who may be absent, to give them an opportunity of uniting in this patriotic effort.

The committee appointed under these resolutions have already made arrangements to use 500 bales of the cotton subscribed in procuring and preparing arms. They intend to have sabre bayonets made and fixed upon their shot-guns at their own armories. Carroll county has at present not less than fourteen companies of infantry and cavalry in the field. Yet she does not rest with that!—*Savannah Morning News.*

THE WESTERN NEWS.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says: A careful survey of the whole field of information, narrowed and contracted as it is, satisfies us that matters are in a much more hopeful condition than they were ten days ago. The spirit of the people is more buoyant, and a stronger confidence is felt in our ability to accomplish all that has been undertaken.—What we want is a vigorous and well directed application of the means at command, and one month will fully retrieve the reverses we have sustained since the first of January. We have some information, which prudence prompts us to withhold, which puts quite a cheering aspect upon our future, and when the time comes for its disclosure, will doubtless gladden the public heart.

Whilst we have been lamenting our reverses near home, a grand success has attended our arms away off in New Mexico. Twenty-five hundred gallant Southerns have met, defeated, and captured a force of thirty-five hundred of the enemy, with their arms, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores. The Confederate forces were under the command of Col. Sibley, and the enemy Col. Canby. Full particulars of the battle we were unable to gather, but the main facts are as stated, and are confessed in a late number of the Baltimore *American,* which succeeded in running the blockade.

AN INCIDENT.—The Salem Press says, that at the recent draft in Forsyth county, "a man of feeble health, with a large family dependent upon his labor for support, was drafted, when a youth stepped forward and nobly volunteered to take his place. Let the example of this youth be published to the world as worthy of imitation."

MARRIED.

On the 11th March, at the residence of Mrs. G. O'B. Myers, near Montgomery, Ala., by the Rev. Mr. Landy, Lieut. GRANGE ASHE, C. S. A., to REBECCA, daughter of the late Clairborne Myers.

In Onslow county, N. C., on the 9th instant, by J. W. Thompson, Esq., Mr. KING ALPHIN, of Duplin, to Miss TINCEY WHALEY, of Onslow. Mr. A. is 70 years of age, and was a soldier in the war of 1812.

DIED.

This morning, ANNIE, only daughter of Major Wm. L. DeRosset, aged four years and seven months.

Another chair is vacant in the home so recently made desolate; another voice, the prattling, joyous voice of happy childhood hushed, and another grave, scarce bigger than a "man's hand" is added to the number of the loved and lost. Little Annie is no more; the opening bud that gave such brilliant promise of what the fruit would be, is nipped and withered by the icy grasp of death. We live, we breath, we die; a moment here, the next, the soul, immortal wings its flight to God. Such is the fate of all humanity; such the doom that awaits alike the old and young, the feeble and the strong. So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. So teach us to bear these heavy visitations that we may be enabled to see beyond the thick darkness around, the silver lining of the cloud that lightens up the path that leads to happiness and peace.—COM.

At his residence, in Onslow county, on the 21st of February last, MR. JOHN W. ROUSE, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

In Onslow county, on the 24th ult., Mr. FRANCIS H. WILLIAMS, in the 52d year of his age, leaving a bereaved wife and five children.

At the General Hospital in this town, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., of typhoid fever, Mr. WILLIAM H. HENRY, aged 25 years. Mr. Henry was a member of the Moore's Creek Rifle Guards, (Co. E,) 18th Reg't N. C. Troops. He was one of the Confederacy's ardent supporters, being ever willing to perform his duties. He leaves a wife with many friends and relatives to mourn his death.

On Thursday, 6th instant, of typhoid fever, near Lillington, New Hanover county, Mrs. EMILY CROOM, wife of Major Croom, aged 36 years.

The deceased had been an exemplary member of the Baptist Church for many years. In every relation of life, piety and gentleness characterized her as wife, mother and friend. She was devoted, affectionate and kind. But, alas! death has taken the loved one, and left a void around the maternal hearth, and in the hearts of a devoted husband and many relatives and friends, the world can never fill.

POWDER AND SHOT.

10 KEGS OF DUPONT'S RIFLE POWDER;
5 kegs of Hazard's " "
25 lbs canister shot
120 Bags of Shot, of all Nos. For sale by
March 26th, 1862. WILSON'S.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest dates from Liverpool ..... Feb 23
Latest dates from Havre..... Feb 21

WILMINGTON MARKETS, MARCH 24.

BEEF CATTLE—Are scarce and wanted for butchering purposes. We quote on the hoof at 10 to 11½ cents per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

BEESWAX—Sells at 18 to 20 cents per lb.

BACON.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

We are in receipt of a letter from Colonel Collett Leventhorpe, commanding the 34th Regiment N. C. Troops, now stationed, and being stationed at the time of the Newbern fight, at Hamilton in this State, seventy miles from Newbern. Col. Leventhorpe's letter is dated on the 20th,—on the 19th, a day before such letter was written, and three days before it was received, we had anticipated its object by making the correction desired, which was rendered necessary by a purely accidental mistake in the number of a regiment, the Thirty-fourth being put for the Thirty-fifth, thus showing that we are more anxious voluntarily to repair any unintentional injustice or correct any accidental error, than even the parties themselves, who might be the sufferers by such error or injustice, could be to have it repaired or corrected.

It is pretty hard to keep the run of the thousand and one rumors which are constantly getting afloat, and which are retailed with force of emphasis and circumstantiality of detail that is surprising. Let us give an instance of how the thing works:—

We had reason to know that the Virginia would not and could not go down from Norfolk before to-day, if so soon. Well on Wednesday last a gentleman of intelligence and veracity told us positively that she had gone down. That he had his information from a party just from Norfolk, who had seen her down about Craney Island the evening before with her steam up. This was told to us in good faith, yet we knew it was not so.

Next the news of the escape of the Nashville from the blockade at Beaufort harbor was received. The Nashville went out between two blockaders who fired on her and she returned the fire. It is soon heard gravely related with variations, the Virginia taking the place of the Nashville. When this mistake was pointed out the party insisted that it could not have been the Nashville that returned the fire, because all her guns had been taken away, and she merely employed as a dispatch boat, thus mixing her up with the Gordon or Theodora. So the thing goes.

It will be seen by "General Order, No. 13," that in pursuance of "Special Order, No. 60," from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office at Richmond, Gen. S. G. French has assumed command of this military district.

General French is an experienced officer of the old army, and served with distinction through the Mexican war in the artillery regiment to which the lamented Ringold belong'd. We are assured that he enjoys the unlimited confidence of the President, and will do all that energy and skill can effect for the defence of the section committed to its charge.

Lead.—There is a considerable apprehension expressed of an impending scarcity out of which to mould bullets. We would make a suggestion, which we think is worthy of consideration, or may become so. More than one half, probably two-thirds of the newspapers throughout the Confederacy have been forced to yield to the pressure of the times. The weight of metal in each office will range from one to ten thousand pounds. This is cast, with a trifling admixture of antimony, which, we think, might be easily removed by a process which the skill of our chemists could readily devise.

Say there are an hundred offices in the Confederate States not used, with an average of three thousand pounds of metal. That would give three hundred thousand pounds, and that again would turn out nearly five millions of ounce balls. We do not know whether the type metal as it stands is too hard, although we read in the accounts of lion and elephant hunters in Africa, that they hardened their balls on purpose, even for rifle practice, so that we are not sure that the slight hardness of type metal could be any great objection, especially for smooth bore muskets. The amount of metal we have stated might easily be doubled. The cost of old types is not very much above that of lead, but perhaps that might be some slight objection. It is worthy of consideration in case of necessity.

About Cotton.

The following, from the Columbus, Ga., *Sun* of the 15th instant, is worthy of serious attention from all planters who had formerly been raising cotton, or who had thought of raising any now, or for some year or years to come. It fully sustains the views we have heretofore held and expressed, and in which we now feel still more confirmed:—

A Letter through the Blockade.—A gentleman of this city has just received a letter through the blockade, from his Liverpool correspondent, who resided in the South over twenty years. We are permitted to make the following extracts from the letter, which is dated January 31, 1862.

"To my great satisfaction I received yesterday, your letters of December 20th; all previous letters after November 28th, have failed to reach me. No letters by the Tampico route, have come to hand, and the talk upon Charleston, that that route is a failure. Don't make any advances on cotton; it will be a long time before it can be shipped, and our cotton dealers and manufacturers look for very low prices when the blockade is removed. They say that the large supply from India and other places brought to market by our present high prices *together with your crop now on hand, added to the crop your planters will soon put in the ground, even if only part of a crop*, will swell the quantity to be thrown on our market, and produce very low prices.—Our people almost universally sympathize with your Confederacy. We all believe you cannot be conquered if you are united and determined. Our government no doubt entertains the same view, but appears resolved to act the part of neutrals, and thus leave you to fight it out. Mason and Slidell arrived on the La Plata. All England and France are indignant at the cowardly act of blockading Charleston with a stone fleet. You have a glorious future before you. If your people are true to themselves, you will be triumphant, and command the acknowledgment of all nations."

We find the following in the Richmond Examiner of yesterday morning. It does not appear in either the Dispatch or Enquirer, nor has it been telegraphed to any point that we know of. It is also vague in its form of expression, although positive in its assertions. Official dispatches would be sent to the War Department, and private dispatches to individual members. However, we give it for what it is worth. It is startling enough, and not either impossible or improbable:—

From the Richmond Examiner, 19th inst.

Great Battle Expected—Rapid and Astounding Movements in Tennessee.—Highly important dispatches were received yesterday by Congress, giving intelligence of an impending critical battle at Corinth, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio railroads. These dispatches also positive that General Johnston had made a sound retreat from Murfreesboro', via Decatur, confirming the whole force of Buell that had been moved from Nashville down the Tennessee river, and the advance of which was last heard of at Savannah, which is on the river, about fifteen miles from where it crosses the Mississippi line. General Beauregard was, at last accounts, at Jackson, in Madison county, within easy reach of Johnston's army. These wide and rapid movements of the forces in Tennessee have been wholly unexpected; but the dispatches giving the intelligence of them are entirely reliable, and one of the most critical battles that has yet been fought in the West is immediately anticipated on the borders of the State of Mississippi.

Fire.—An alarm of fire about 8 o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of a small wooden building, as we can think, in the South western part of town, beyond Dry Pond. It is said to have been set on fire by lightning, a heavy thunder storm then prevailing. Some two negroes are reported to have been stunned, and a dog and some two or three hogs killed. Owing to the drenching rain the fire could not spread.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

We are authorized by the Committee of Safety to say that they have assurances from the State and Confederate authorities, that they have no idea of abandoning the town of Wilmington to the enemy, but on the contrary, they are concentrating all the means and force available in order to render our defense successful, and the Committee appeal to every one having the spirit of a man, who is able to shoulder a gun to come to the rescue, and the enemy will be repulsed, and this section of our State will be safe from invasion.

We feel at liberty to add to the above authorized statement the assurance of our conviction that such is indeed the determination of the authorities, and to say also that some positive steps indicative of this determination have already been taken. The stake at issue is an important one to the whole Confederacy—to this section its importance is vital, as indeed it is to the State. Let the enemy be repulsed at Wilmington and he is repulsed from the whole Cape Fear country, and the homes and firesides in whole tiers of counties are safe. Let him in and the state of things is changed, and such a change! By a concentrated effort the people of a large section of the State can defend their homes and firesides more effectually, and more surely ward off the horrors of war from their own doors by meeting the enemy here at the threshold, than by waiting to be subjugated in detail. To the people of Wilmington, how much of all that men hold dear is at stake! Life or liberty, honor or property, are in the scale. The man without family who would bow the knee to subjugation, and take the oath to Lincoln would be without the excuse that might be urged in behalf of a man with a dependent family who might do so; while on the other a man with a family would shrink from an act that might cause the cheeks of his children to redden with shame in after years.

In fine—we have assurances that the town is to be defended in good earnest, and that "the country expects every man to do his duty."

We will not say how many guns on the North Carolina seaboard are, or were protected from the perpendicular fire of shells, although we might easily do so. The summing up would not take long. How many were not and are not, would be a different thing, and a full statement could only be made by a person who had a complete inventory of all the guns on our coast. From first to last, "shelled out," is the monotonous and heart-sickening story of our defences. Since this melancholy refrain was first sounded—since these two words, "shelled out," became the burthen of our tales of defeat, there has been abundant time to have protected, yea, to have substantially casemated every exposed gun on our coast, at every point at least, where it might have been judged advisable to make a stand. We do not speak at random, or unadvisedly. We can ascertain the cost to a dollar. Has this been done? What has been done? Mr. Beverhout Thompson—pardon us—Major Beverhout Thompson engineered, and some others engineered things that they called forts, but which were mere breastworks, virtually open in the rear, without even pivot guns, or guns mounted on siege carriages; with those that did bear on the water, *en barbette*, and so mounted as to have a peasant alacrity in getting *dis*mounted.—Those at Roanoke were wholly misplaced, with the exception of three or four.

We really must learn a lesson from the energetic work of our enemies. Long ago we saw or ought to have seen the necessity of either protecting our seacoast guns, or at least of having them of a range fully equal to those likely to be opposed to them. We have as yet done little or nothing to meet this necessity. But the other day the Yankee authorities and people woke up to the fact that their wooden fleet was but an infant in the hands of a giant, compared with the Merrimac. We will bet something that they have already commenced to meet this emergency. Perhaps matured their plans—perhaps have their work in hand and actually progressing. They meet the emergency without losing time. *We* must do it too. After the battle of Manassas and some other affairs, the enemy got rid of much of the dead wood—the incompetent leaders and officers.—We must do something of the same kind. It may not be pleasant to be compelled thus to learn from the enemy, but it is much better to learn even from the enemy than not learn at all.

In a recent issue, we quoted and endorsed the dictum of General Bragg against putting politicians to command our armies. We would now express an opinion which we believe everybody has already conceived for himself, namely, that a mere degree from West Point no more makes a skillful or successful soldier, than a degree from a college makes a skillful or successful professional or business man. Of the hundreds of graduates turned out annually by the universities and colleges of this or any other country, how many make their mark in after-life, or indeed are ever heard of beyond their own narrow circle, which is not a fraction less narrow merely because they may have an *opportunity* for improvement of which they either lacked the energy or ability to avail themselves? West Point cannot differ essentially from other schools, nor its students from other students, nor its graduates from other graduates. It affords or has afforded excellent *opportunities*, but the usefulness of the military graduate in after-life must depend upon his capacity and will to improve these opportunities, and turn his mere scholastic acquirements to practical account; and above all, while keeping fresh his science by diligent and continued study, enable himself to rise superior to the fetters of mere routine, and thus grapple with facts as they arise and keep pace with the world as it progresses. Without this last qualification, the soldier of the schools and of tradition must degenerate into the mere martinet and become as helpless in the hands of real *live* commanders, as were the routine Austrian generals in the hands of the young Napoleon.

In our reduplication of disasters arising out of the same errors persistently adhered to, may we not trace too much of this stubborn routine spirit that despises any outside suggestion, however good, that might look like innovation or change from former rules or precedents, in apparent forgetfulness of the fact that change makes change—that as times change we must change with them. That as the mode, means and appliances of attack change, those of defense must also change to meet the new conditions of the case, or be useless. Our old-fashioned *barbette* batteries and forts have almost uniformly fallen, while as yet no attack has been ventured on any casemated work with the exception of Pensacola, and that was unsuccessful.

After the fall of Port Royal, we ventured to express an opinion that we ought to learn a lesson from our experience there on the inefficiency of open works to meet the requirements of the case, and also to say, that in our opinion, seacoast guns could be protected at a cost that would be far more than repaid by the important advantage which such protection would secure. This drew out from an educated military officer, a communication explaining the *modus operandi*, probable cost, and so forth. All this was pirated, *more suo*, by one of our Richmond contemporaries, and, one way or another, went the rounds, and—*that was all*. The great misfortune was, that this thing appeared in a newspaper, for we verily believe, that were the Angel Gabriel to make a heavenly revelation to some routinists, that revelation would be scouted with contempt, unless presented first in writing, under cover, sealed with an official seal, and tied with red tape in a double bow knot. It would also add much to A. Gabriel, Esq's personal influence, were he to divest himself of his wings and other celestial accoutrements, and array himself in the latest "regulation" costume, with many rows of eagle buttons on his angelic abdomen, and intricate convolutions of gold lace on his seraphic coat sleeves.

To the living, working, progressing, determined men in military and civil life, in uniform and out of uniform—the new recruit and the old soldier, the mechanic, the farmer and the manufacturer, the country must look for that safety of which newly fledged political generals, or lazy or bigoted or incompetent old fogies and mere routinists can offer her no prospect. The thing now is to *be*, not merely to *seem* to be. Doing that which you can do best—not from mere selfish vanity trying to do that which you cannot do well, if at all.

The Newbern Affair—The Thirty-Fifth Regiment.

We take pleasure in publishing the subjoined communications in reference to the conduct of the Thirty-Fifth Regiment, under command of Col. Jas Sinclair, during the combat at Newbern on Friday, the 14th inst. The Regiment, as already stated more than once in our paper since that affair as well as before it, is composed of as good materials as any in the State, or out of it; and knowing Col. Sinclair as we do, we should be slow indeed to believe anything reflecting upon either his bravery or fidelity:—

Headquarters 35th Regiment N. C. Troops.
Kinston, N. C., March 18th, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: I regret that you should have forestalled public opinion by assuming premises in your editorial article of the 17th inst., which public dispatches will show, so far as you are concerned, to be wholly incorrect. Four companies of my right wing, by command of their field officer in charge, gave way. That officer is now under arrest, and charges are preferred against him for the same. For the present, I shall not therefore make any explanation in regard to the position or conduct of the 35th Regiment. People, however, of North Carolina, will shortly ascertain that my Regiment did not fall back until peremptorily ordered to do so by the Senior Colonel, who ranked me and commanded that wing in the battle.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES SINCLAIR,
Col. Comd'g.

Head Quarters, 35th Reg't N. C. Troops.
Kinston, March 18th, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

Gents—You will please allow me to say that your editorial of the 17th inst., did great injustice, not only to Col. Sinclair, but to his entire command. I will testify on honor, that his regiment did not fall back, until ordered to do so by the senior Colonel commanding the brigade. It seems strange that you should speak of the refugees in such strong terms, and immediately base your editorial upon rumors circulated by them. I hope, gentlemen, you will take pleasure in correcting your statement, and wait for official reports

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
THOS. I. OATES,
Adjutant 35th Reg't N. C. T.

Kinston, N. C., March 18th, 1862.

Editor Wilmington Journal,

Sir:—In your editorial of the 17th inst., in purporting to give the causes of the recent defeat of the army of the Pamlico, in the battle of the 14th inst, you imply, indeed directly state, that one of the causes was that Sinclair's Regiment had left the field, leaving the brunt of the engagement to the other regiments. My high regard for you as a public journalist, as a gentleman and a man of honor, leads me to believe that you would not single out any particular Regiment, and circulate before the world so grave a charge, affecting the reputation not only of hundreds of soldiers but of families connected with them, unless you had, in the absence of official reports, the best authority for doing so. The charge, however, is an unmitigated falsehood, as it implies, first, that the Regiment left the field without orders; second, that it was the whole Regiment that left the field; and third, that with the exception of the militia it was the first to leave the field. I respectfully demand of you your author, as a matter of justice to the brave men in the Regiment, to their families, to the State, and to the facts of history.

Now for the facts regarding this Regiment, so far as they affect the point at issue:

First. The 35th Regiment did not retreat as a Regiment, did not fall back by command of its Colonel until he was ordered to command them to do so by his superior officer Col. Campbell, in whose brigade the 35th Regiment was placed. That retreat moreover was not ordered until the Regiment, which had been all the morning exposed to a fire in its front, was flanked and exposed to falling fire of musketry on its right with *nothing* to protect it from the enemy.

Second. The 35th Regiment having fallen back according to orders *was not the first Regiment of the regular force* to leave the field. If it was, it would have been the first, of course, to get to Newbern, which it was not. Hence all the other Regiments were not left to bear the brunt of the battle.

Third. Before the 35th Regiment came into Newbern, one other whole Regiment entered in a disorganized condition, and large fragments of two other Regiments to whom your author would award the mede of praise. Furthermore, with the exception of one Regiment, the 35th made as hard fighting as was made there that day, and when ordered to fall back was one of the few that retreated in any thing like good order.

These, Mr. Editor, are the facts, and they can be proved on oath. It is unkind, to say the least, to take up groundless censures affecting the courage of brave men who have periled their lives for their country's sake. That there was bad management as well as scarcity of men, very few attempt to deny. The blame of our disaster must be laid some where, but justice, sir, demands that the innocent be cleared of every false imputation. I therefore respectfully demand the publication of the above, as well as the author of the base and calumnious report which it refutes.

An Officer of the 35th Reg't N. C. V.

We do not often reproduce any of our editorials—never, except under peculiar circumstances; but as this is one of the circumstances under which a quotation from an editorial appearing in yesterday's *Journal*, of course before the above communications reached us this morning, will best explain our position and reply to the demand of our friend, the author of the communication signed "An Officer of the 35th Reg't N. C. Vols," we take the liberty for once of deviating from our usual rule. The concluding paragraph of this extract is sufficient to meet that demand, so far certainly as the public is concerned; and we feel satisfied that the names of the gentlemen would be sufficient guarantee to our correspondents, and all others, that *they* would not be guilty of intentional misrepresentation or other injustice. No one would, or could, take greater pleasure in publishing anything calculated to remove even the slightest imputation upon any regiment in our service, and, *a fortiori*, from a regiment in whose ranks we number more than one personal friend:—

From Yesterday's Daily Journal.

"In regard to the thirty-fifth regiment, that which was at the battle under the command of Col. James Sinclair, it is only an act of justice to say that we have made diligent enquiry and have been assured by a gentleman who saw them when they retreated, that, while he saw them, they moved off in order and exhibited no appearance of running off. Why the regiment left when it did, may be explained. We trust it will. As we said before, it is composed of excellent materials, and although, as is the common rumor, some dissatisfaction was said to exist with Col. Sinclair, we never heard that such dissatisfaction was founded upon any want of confidence in his bravery or fidelity, and we are slow to credit any of the rumors which have gone forth since the battle impeaching either.

"Thus far in justice to others. Justice to ourselves requires us to add that the account we gave on Monday was derived from the statements of intelligent gentlemen of high character who had been to Kinston on Sunday, and had conscientiously endeavoured to find out the facts, and who agree that our account reproduced these facts as nearly as they could ascertain them. The mistake of the number of a particular regiment, we have already corrected. Any other unintentional justice, and we would do no injustice intentionally, will be cheerfully and promptly corrected when brought to our attention."

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

The steamer Nashville went to sea on last Monday evening, in defiance of two blockading steamers off Fort Macon. She passed between them, having been fired at some thirty times by the blockaders. The Nashville is now, no doubt, *safe* from the clutches of Burnside and the blockaders. We learn that it is said to have been the intention of Burnside to attempt the capture of the Nashville on Tuesday last.

The Daily Journal can be had by the volunteers in camp at 50 cents per month.

Secession debats turn out to be blessings in disguise, and victories prove to be the occasion of serious and lasting injury. Manassas entailed upon us a sluggish defensive system with a lazy tail-end.—The success of the Merrimac, for which all the credit is due to the science and energy of the Naval Constructor and Engineer, has entailed on us the protracted somnolence of Secretary of the Navy Mallory, who never would have been confirmed but for the *raid* of the Merrimac. She saved Mallory—but we fear she did not save the service. She smashed the "dead lumber" of the Federal Navy, but perpetuated the same kind of lumber in our own Navy department.

Unless almost super-human energy is used to push forward the construction of such vessels, and also of improved means of defense, the success of the Merrimac will turn out to be ruinous in its consequences, since the North, with open ports, any amount of iron, and no end of skilled labor, can turn out such things *ad libitum*, and *will* do it.

The truth is that this, like all other wars of the kind must, to be successful, be a people's war; the people must not wait altogether for government. They must think, plan, devise and execute, all of them bringing something to the common cause—giving his account of some enemy, or forwarding some scheme of offense and defense.

We can assure the Raleigh *Standard* that we wish to white-wash *no* parties or factions who have been wanting to their duty in this crisis. We can afford to indulge in no such folly, even if we were capable of such meanness. The *Standard* threatened last week that it would make a fuller exposure of certain things connected with Roanoke Island, and other points, in connection with the removal of Gen. Hill from our coast. We have said frequently and we say now—bring out the facts; and to prove our sincerity, we copy the following from the *Standard* of yesterday, because we think the statements important in themselves, although we confess to our inability to see their direct bearing upon the question of the removal of General Hill. The *Standard* says:

We again assure the *Journal* that we have no wish to prolong this controversy, but the course of that paper has rendered it necessary that we should give more fully "the truth of history" in relation to the removal of Gen Hill. In October last Gen Hill visited Roanoke Island, and found the batteries improperly located, the troops out of position, the guns such as to be of little service against the long range pieces of the enemy, and the batteries open in the rear, and liable to be taken by troops landed on the lower end of the island. He gave directions to move up the lower battery, gradually concentrating the guns at one place, and that a line of entrenchments should be run entirely across the island, to resist a rear attack. A thousand men working vigorously for a month, could have finished the work. On a second visit to the island he found but little had been done, when he applied to have the officer in command of the post relieved, and then called out the militia. He made a third visit to the island, where the men from several Counties had been ordered to rendezvous. About 500 of the militia of Chowan were there, but the Governor had arrested the call, and the militia of Camden and other Albemarle Counties did not appear. But for this interference of the Governor, the island could have been a Gibraltar of a place in one month.

Gen. Hill set forth the importance of this island to the Governor, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, but not a word of encouragement did he receive from any of these dignitaries. All the Governor did, so far as we are informed, was to arrest the call for the militia, and to interest himself to have Gen. Hill removed.

We tell the *Journal* that we are thoroughly posted, and that we know what we state to be true. If Gen. Hill had remained at Roanoke Island, Burnside would have been repulsed and the island successfully defended; or, failing in that, our troops, cannon, arms, and munitions would have been saved. If he had remained in command at Newbern, that place would have been saved; or, failing in that, he would have won for our troops a reputation equal to that which was achieved at Bethel and Fort Donelson.

We are indebted to our friend W. J. T. for interesting information, but for prudential reasons we refrain from making it public. Our friend says that he will let us know of incidents coming to his knowledge, and although it may not be prudent to publish them, it will be some satisfaction to know them. We assure our friend that we appreciate his attention to us, and hope he will continue his correspondence.

Arrest of Runaway Negroes and a white Accomplice.

We learn that there were arrested yesterday in Brunswick county, near Livingston Creek, two runaway negroes, one belonging to A. J. Swinson; and the other to Joseph Green, of that county. The negroes were armed—one with a pistol and dirk, the other with a bowie knife. Along with these negroes was found a white man who appears to be about thirty years of age, is about middle size, firmly built, very dark complexioned, with dark hair and eyes. He was armed with a rifle and gave his name, first as Johnson, but afterwards said his name was Allen Cosby or Corsby, and that he had been one of the drafted militia from Kantuck district, New Hanover county.

Daily Journal, 21st inst.

General Robert M. Lee has been made Commanding General of the Confederate Army.

General Gatlin is said to have been ordered to Richmond, having been relieved from his post at Goldsboro' which is now filled by Gen. Anderson. There is much blame cast upon General Gatlin by rumor and the papers, in connection with the affair at Newbern. Gen. Gatlin owes it to his own reputation and to the country to ask for an investigation, if one is not already ordered.

In the present juncture negligence is hardly more excusable than treason, and the people are in no humour to excuse or palliate failure to do all that can be done. But then the people must not expect *more* than can be done, nor, by judging without examination do injustice to those in the public service who may have acted for the best, whether it so turned out or not.

For the Journal.

Editors Daily Journal,

Gentlemen:—Your issue of to-day contains some comments upon the great tardiness of our military authorities upon the subject of bomb-proof batteries on our coast and rivers.

It has occurred to most of us, no doubt, that such is the fact—viz: *a great dislike to erect such batteries.*—Why is this? Why should experienced officers not profit by their experience when they can? If there be anything that can withstand iron-clad gun-boats, it is these same *casemated batteries*, and if they are built of earth with wooden embrazures, let these embrazures be *iron-clad* also. This can be done with railroad iron most effectually, and at a small cost. The batteries on Big Island and at old Brunswick should each have a few guns so covered, and if armed with 8 or 10 inch columbiads, the iron-plated gun-boats *cannot pass up the river*, if they should ever be so fortunate as to get inside our harbor.

Let the Cape Fear region be defended *to the last extremity*. It is the last place on the seacoast within the State remaining to the Confederacy. It is the very salt spring for the whole State. With our batteries properly armed and manned, and with 30,000 men in the State, within striking distance, this can be done against a fleet of two hundred sail and 50,000 men. Let no feeling of despondency seize on our people because *other places have fallen*. Every place has its peculiar features. We have learned, or should have learned by other's misfortunes. Rally! Stand to your guns, and all will be well!

F.

March 21st, 1862.

Plant Corn and be Free, or Plant Cotton and be Whipped.—The Columbus (Ga) *Sun* says:

This is the naked state of the question, "How much cotton shall we plant?" If there has been any doubt upon the subject, the events of the past few weeks have completely dispelled them, and we have now the fact "pure and simple." All the valor of Southern soldiers will be powerless against grim hunger and gaunt famine, such as will overwhelm and crush us if we insanely raise cotton instead of corn.

Now is the time to correct this great error. We have been cursed with the blockade and war continue, of what value will cotton be? All sales will cease. We can neither pay taxes with it nor barter it for corn or for meat, while, under any circumstances, corn will be the most profitable crop. Interest, as well as patriotism, safety and independence, should silence discussion of "*How much* cotton should we plant?"

Let each planter determine to plant *none*, but put every acre in corn. Some say, "If I plant all corn, my neighbor will take advantage of it, and plant more cotton." Should your neighbor seek thus to deceive, let it *add to your determination*, for if he does so, your corn will be only the more valuable, while the cotton will be proportionally less. To those who say, "We live too remote from market to make corn profitable," I would reply, the demand for it will extend to the uttermost parts of the Confederacy; and in every part, the largest profits will inure to the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep, for driving to markets, however remote. Let no planter measure his conduct by what his neighbor may or may not do; but let all, rather, come squarely up to the solemn fact that upon the decision they make may hinge the independence of these fair fields of our loved South, the peace, purity and happiness of our household, and all the hopes of our children who shall come after us.

With what exultation will the English manufacturer learn of a half, or even a quarter crop of cotton—put in by the Southern planter! The prospect ahead will amply pay for present stringency and distress. An essential element in the calculation will be that the addition of what may be raised this year, will be a sufficient make-weight upon the market, to keep prices depressed for years—as consumption will not quite keep pace with production and the stock will therefore gradually, but surely, increase. Suppose the planter has now under shed 100 bales, for which he might expect 10 cents after the ports are opened, if it is known that no crop is planted this spring—but if the ports are opened and the present crop shipped under expectation of a growing crop of even one-fourth of the usual quantity, it would be in keeping with past experience to see the planter's 100 bales of old, and 25 bales of new cotton, put on the market and sold at five cents. He would thus receive $5,000 for one hundred bales in the first case, and $3,125 for one hundred and twenty-five bales in the other. But if in the uncertain future the corn crop should fail, as in 1860, where would be the planters and the country? It is plain that time, land and labor, given to cotton this year, cannot but result in heavy loss—even leaving out of the count such contingencies as a fresh burst of war over Europe, which would materially reduce the demand there for our cotton.

Let us suppose Memphis and the fortifications above it to fall, leaving New Orleans a beleaguered city, and perhaps to be captured. This would give the enemy free gunboat range up the tributaries of the Lower Mississippi, cutting us off from Texas, the great wool producing, cattle-growing portion of the Confederacy. Add to this an unfavorable grain season, and a limited crop of it planted, while we had, in the language of the Houston County resolutions, only "four acres to the hand" of cotton growing, nothing to eat for our half million army, and the country full everywhere of cotton.

What a prospect! What could keep the country from falling into the depths of subjugation and despair! Should the blockade and war continue, of what value will cotton be? All sales will cease. We can neither pay taxes with it nor barter it for corn or for meat, while, under any circumstances, corn will be the most profitable crop. Interest, as well as patriotism, safety and independence, should silence discussion of "*How much* cotton should we plant?"

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The Privilege of the Press in South Carolina.—On the 18th inst. the Governor and Executive Council adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the editors and owners of newspapers in this State be informed, that if any of their employees shall fail under the conscription, the Adjutant and Inspector General will be instructed to withhold from Confederate service such of said conscripts as the editor or owner of such newspapers shall declare by affidavit to be absolutely necessary to carry on their respective establishments, and that the work cannot be done by workmen within their command otherwise exempt; *Provided*, The number which shall not exceed seven for the Charleston daily papers, five for the Columbia daily papers, and two for each country paper; *And provided*, The conscripts withheld from Confederate service shall be subject to be detailed to such local and special duty as may not seriously interfere with the business of the respective offices.

From the Columbus, Ga., Sun.

[illegible] cotton [illegible] be beaten.—[illegible] cotton [illegible] Any planter [illegible] the [illegible] "How much cotton shall we plant?" [illegible] have completely dispelled them, and we have now the fact "pure and simple." All the valor of Southern soldiers will be powerless against grim hunger and gaunt famine, such as will overwhelm and crush us, if we insanely raise *cotton* instead of corn. In years past, no little sport has been made of the North's arguments, that their hay and potato crop was equal in value to our cotton crop; the decisive reply has been, "you are obliged to eat those crops, while cotton commands cash."

Just so long as we had a market for cotton, we had an infinite advantage, for we could *buy* all of bread and meat that we fell short of raising; and after this we had a surplus of cotton, which returned to us in money, *for cotton was king and demanded money*; but now as the tables are turned—we have plenty, yes, *four millions of bales of cotton*, and we can neither eat nor sell it. Happy we if we could do either, for we need both bread and a sale.

We would willingly exchange cotton for corn to-day to a large amount, yet then there is still some *discussion* of the question "*how much* cotton shall we plant," and this too, in the full view of the appalling fact, that if the plantations around us were called on to supply meat, *at any price*, for the soldiers, who are leaving us this week, to fight our battles, they could not—as Judge Crawford eloquently told us the other day—furnish one hundred pounds per man. Now add to this fact another equally appalling, viz: that we are completely cut off from the States on which we have always depended for bread and meat, and is it not enough to make us question the sanity of the man who asks, *how much* cotton we shall plant?

Is cotton King? We believe he is, but, like other kings, he must be fed. The production of Tennessee and Kentucky in 1850 was in round numbers, 114,000 000 bushels corn, 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, and $13,000,000 worth of slaught red animals. Every one knows that the chief market for these products was found in the Gulf States—and we could not have lived without them unless we had *abstained from raising cotton*. Now how much does any planter expect to get of bread and meat from these States, out of the coming crop? and yet we have much discussion of *how much* cotton shall we plant! Add one other fact: in less than sixty days we shall have not less than 500,000 men in arms "for the war." This vast body of men will not only *non-producers*, but *consumers*, thus making a fearful difference "for the war" in the feeding material of the Confederacy! and yet men say "*how much* cotton shall we plant?" Can such things be, and not excite our wonder? Has judgment fled the minds of men? and must we shut our eyes against a painful truth, and ignore the possibility of a nation *starved into submission*, while we discuss "*how much* cotton shall we plant?" The cordon of a mies that would starve us, is now around us. Federal fleets threaten us in every seaport and mile of coast in the Confederacy, while numerous columns well armed with McClellan's artillery, line our Northern border, from Harper's Ferry down to the Kanawha country, on the Gap, and sweeping down to Nashville, swing up in a vast chain to the mouth of the Missouri, and on beyond to the Indian country. But no man doubts the issue; there is but one ground of apprehension throughout our army, and it is the fear that the cotton States should fail to come up to their solemn and unavoidable duty. *For it is their duty to feed the armies who shall achieve our independence.* This cordon of federal armies makes this plain. Whatever we may achieve of successes, on the borders or in the border States, who supposes that a crop of grain can be raised this season. In either Missouri, Tennessee or Virginia? The advancing and receding tides of Federal and Confederate forces, leave desolation in their tracts; and, hear it—hear it—ye cotton planters of the sunny South, who formerly were fed from Tennessee, *must now* feed yourselves and Tennessee, and Virginia besides! Fail to do this, and history's page will record that the Federal boast of starving this people into submission, was accomplished by your own suicidal policy. With this danger staring us in the face, shall we continue to enquire "*how much* cotton shall we plant?"

That this contingency stirs the heart of the Confederacy, no one can doubt, who is at all awake to what is transpiring around him: but if men were fully alive to our dangers, certainly there would be an end of all discussion, and a universal determination to plant—*not one acre of cotton this year*; and yet a recent meeting of planters in Houston county, unanimously resolved "to plant but four acres to the hand." Why, in a word, at the lowest figure, give us a crop of between one and two millions of bales—all acted upon throughout the cotton States! Put such resolves by the side of others which declare, that every one shall "plant more corn and less cotton than usual, so that each one shall be able to raise his own meat!" and where will it leave us? where: Let the bitter wail of an enslaved posterity answer. There must be a revolution of opinion and action, or we shall perish.

Happily there is no clashing in these questions—rightly considered—between patriotism and interest. The planting community has been accustomed for a generation, to look at cotton as the only profitable crop and all others as mere contingents.

He who could make a heavy cotton crop considered all else safe—for cotton would buy every thing else. Ordinarily this was true; for the section, which of all others, was adapted to cotton, could most profitably raise that staple and buy all necessaries out of their surplus.

But revolutions, such as this now in progress in our country, affect all interests, and upsets all routine policy, and he is wisest who takes broadcast view and shapes his action accordingly. Passing now the claims of patriotism, it is plain that the planter's prosperity depends upon his planting no cotton this year, and substituting grain crops. The present position of the planting interest is without a parallel. Four millions of bales of cotton now on hand—in the country I—and the time at hand to plant another crop laid with this coupled a scarcity of bacon and grain, and the usual countries of supply not only cut off, but likely to prove dependent for food upon us—whom they formerly helped to feed! Who ever witnessed the like before? To raise another bale of cotton this year to add to the supply now on hand, is to the last degree suicidal policy. It is at this fatal moment taking the shadow for the substance, without the power ever to revoke the mistake.

How often, since last September, we have heard the prediction that the "blockade would be raised in sixty days"—"Europe would have cotton," etc., etc. The latest news from Liverpool shows us a stock of 175,000 bales American cotton on hand there, besides a much heavier stock of East India and other cottons; and with this we have also the fact that the present East India crop is more than double that of last year—with a still further prospective increase. Why should we suppose England to be influenced by the Quixotic motive of mere sympathy for a people fighting to be free? Let us not deceive ourselves. England in this, as in all else, has an eye solely to England's interests. She is suffering somewhat for lack of cotton, but she is her own judge of the profit and loss of suffering and feeding hungry operatives—while she avoids the expense of a war with the United States—and confiscation of Federal stocks in English hands.

Meantime, knowing that she may be pressed into breaking the blockade, the watches with keen expectancy, to see the planters put in another crop, thereby warranting her in the calculation of getting the needed supply cheap enough to amply reimburse her every outlay and expense, while she is getting rid of all her goods manufactured from high priced cotton. At the same time, these high prices have stimulated the production of cotton in her East India possessions—rendering her less dependent upon America for the staple.

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